PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,899—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1892.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boat and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.
Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old 30 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle 28 0
Heart Bottle 27 0
O. B. 32 0
Glenlivet 32 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest) 24 0
O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. S. "PENINSULAR."

THE OUTWARD MAIL STEAMER "PENINSULAR" is EXPECTED to ARRIVE on SUNDAY MORNING, 13th inst., and if ARRIVING before 6 A.M. she will proceed to the VICTORIA DOCK, where Passengers and Baggage will be landed. Should the Vessel arrive later the landing will take place at the APOLLO BUNDER.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	12th Nov.
B.I.	HIMALAYA	7060	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
B.I.	CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.I.	GANGES	4283	800	T. Alderton	17th "
†	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st "
					1893.
†	ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	21st "
B.I.	PEKIN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigholl	4th Feb.
†	ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
†	VICTORIA	6388	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigholl	4th March.
†	THAMES	4119	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
†	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
†	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigholl	1st April.
B.I.	ROME	5545	12 0	A. B. Dimell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	13th "
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
†	M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
					Saturday
†	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigholl	29th "
†	VICTORIA	6388	1500	A. W. Adamson	6May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only such packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

16th Nov. 14th Dec.
30th Nov. 28th Dec.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 9, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
WEEKLY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Green House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

POSTAL MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
TERESA	R. Deperis	3,200	550	22nd Nov.
VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	630	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Passengers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
TYON	G. Wallusching	3,200	500	8th Dec.

Proceeding at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Green House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
ESPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	15th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies 24 hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. First Class Passengers.
Spacious Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 3, 1892.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 Tons, Capt. A. McDermott, WILL SAIL on MONDAY, the 14th instant.
For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Owners.
Samuel Street, Mandvi.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Inclusive COMMISSION FREE OF CHARGE for securing Berths, Passages, and all parts of the Globe.
TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES issued available from any Railway Station, individual TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available for Access to Europe via China and America.
PASSAGES arranged with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th November, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 13th November, at 11 a. m., or on arrival of English Mail.

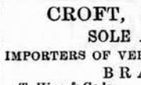
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,496 tons, on the 12th November, noon, calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p. m., call at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th November, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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EITHER WHOLLY or PARTLY, a large and Commodious HOUSE, in the Dalal Street, Fort, for Office or Private Dwellings, with large Godowns to accommodate about 2,500 packages of Piece-goods and Yarns, and a compound both in the front and rear, where also Metals, &c., can be stored, with stable. Apply to Mr. KHURSHEDJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE, at Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., Fort.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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FOR SALE.—JUST LANDED.

	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING	36 0	39 0
STILL:—		
RODENHEIMER	17 8	20 0
MOSELBLUMCHEN	20 8	23 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 8	26 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	29 8	32 8

Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
28, Medows Street.

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FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 236,545 GALLONS.

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Sole Agents,
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SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES.

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac * * *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy * * * O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 120 PER DOZ.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co's ...	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co's ...	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co's ...	Very Fine Old Scotch ****
David Smith & Co.'s ...	Special Blend.
Gonne, Croft & Co.'s ...	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

FROM Rs. 22 TO Rs. 42 PER DOZ.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Superior White Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 48 PER DOZ.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 64 PER DOZ.

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OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK STREET.

FOR SALE,

OF A VALUABLE BUNGA-
AUCTION SALE AT MAHABLESHWAR.
WEDNESDAY, 16th November next,
AT 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, No. 5, Apollo Street, Bombay, unless previously sold by contract by order of the surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late W. A. L. MCKENZIE, Esq., all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 25 goontas, with a Bungalow standing thereon, known as "Eagles Nest," situate at Mahableshwar, and registered as property No. 14, in the Office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwar. This Bungalow was formerly the property of the Hon. Mr. Scobie, is situate on a prominent position on the Lodwick and Sidney, Point Roads, is close to the Stream of Water, known as the "Dhoby's Waterfall," and commands an extensive and beautiful view extending to the sea on the West. The Bungalow stands in a large compound covered with large trees and containing 3 or 4 fine building sites, is pukka built with corrugated iron roof and ceiling and wood work of cut teak, is completely furnished, and has also a glass and crockery ware, all included in the sale, and has cookroom, servants' quarters, stabling for 6 horses and coach house. Rent for Hot Season Rs. 650 to Rs. 700, and for Cold Season months Rs. 60 per month. The annual assessment is Rs. 34-14-0. For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. HOUGHTON and BYRNE, Solicitors for the Executor and Trustee, or to the Undersigned, to whom also tenders for purchase by private contract may be made. A ground plan may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

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FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

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A GOLD STANDARD WITHOUT GOLD COINAGE.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23. "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

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ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST	Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED	Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security	Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.
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5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months, 4½ Do. do. for 9 months, 4 Do. do. for 6 months, 3 Do. do. for 4 months, } Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
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4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.
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6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

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OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

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The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
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PHOTOGRAPHER TO
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H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.
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Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
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STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
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Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
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Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
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Intermediate Dealers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1753—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

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CHOICE WHISKIES.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky Phœnix brand	26	0	29	4
TREACHER'S "Fine Old Glenlivet," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky.	25	0	28	4
TREACHER'S Special Liqueur Glenlivet, a genuine ripe Old Whisky	33	0	37	4
TREACHER'S "Old Irish"	28	8	32	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
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FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE OUTFITTING.

FROM OUR SPLENDID "NEW STOCK"
HOAR & CO.'S COMPETITION RANGE.
WONDERFUL VALUE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

	Rs.	a.	£.	s.	d.
DRESS SUITS, Silk Lined	74	6	4	12	6
CLUB JACKETS, Silk Lined	30	6	2	9	0
ANGOLA SUITS	35	0	2	4	0
SLEEPING SUITS, Thin Wool	10	8	0	13	0
SHIRTS, Linen Fronts, &c., Doz	40	0	2	10	0

	Rs.	a.	£.	s.	d.
SOFT WHITE GAUZE Shirts for Tennis, &c., &c.	3 for 11		8	0	14 6
Best Linen COLLARS, 4 Fold, Doz	6	14	0	8	9
WHITE DRESS BOWS, Each	5	12	0	7	6
WHITE KID GLOVES, French, Pair	1	14	0	2	4

THE STERLING QUOTATIONS ARE FOR COMPARISON ONLY.

HOAR & CO., {CASH OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY!

WILLIAM TEACHER & SONS'
"HIGHLAND CREAM."
EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.
Messrs. W. B. GREEN & Co., Apollo Bunder.
Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Esplanade.
Messrs. D. C. OMRIGAR, Market.
Messrs. D. BABIA, Market.
Messrs. E. B. LAKDIWALLA, Parsi Street.
Messrs. J. F. KHUTOKE, Parsi Bazaar Street.
Messrs. KING JOHN'S SONS, Parsi Bazaar Street.
Messrs. MORENAS & Co., Medows Street.
Messrs. PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.
Messrs. F. CORNAGLIA, Medows Street.
VICTORIA TERMINUS, Refreshment Rooms.
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Poona.
Messrs. CURSETJEE & Co., Kirkee.
Messrs. CORNAGLIA, Poona.
Messrs. CURSETJEE & Co., Nagpur.
Messrs. C. F. PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.
The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Lanoli.
The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bhusawal.
The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Igatpuri.

SOLE AGENTS:—
C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.
ANY COLOUR.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 " .. .. Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 " .. .. " 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. " 4 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description, manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfection and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

FEVER EPIDEMIC VS.
Prompt, sure, and never-failing cure for Fevers, Ague, Chill, Cold, &c., Re. 1-0.—MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR where ver their Pianos have been exhibited.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.
Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS FOR THIS SEASON WITH THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A CONCERT,

In aid of the Funds of the Association will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms ON TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME:

1. Song ..... "The Village Blacksmith" ..... Weiss. Mr. FRANK J. CLARK.
2. Pianoforte Solo ." Le Gazza Ladra" ..... Smith. Miss WALTON.
3. Song ..... "Lullaby" ..... Ganz. (With Violin Obligato by Miss PEDRAZA.) Miss TUDBALL.
4. Violin Solo ..... "Fantasia" ..... Ernst. Herr J. SCHMUCK.
5. Song ..... "The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan. Miss CARPENTER.
6. Concertina Solo, "Le Desir" ..... Hauser. Mr. M. T. CARROLL.

Interval of Ten Minutes.

7. Violin Solo ..... "Legende" ..... Bohm. Herr. J. SCHMUCK.
8. Song ..... "On Conway Quay" ..... Trotere. Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
9. Pianoforte Solo ." La Napolitana" ..... Lysberg. Miss WALTON.
10. Song ..... "Sunshine and Rain" ..... Blumenthal. Miss CARPENTER.
11. Concertina Solo ."Cavatina" ..... Raff. Mr. M. T. CARROLL.
12. Song ..... "The Gate of Heaven" ..... Tours. (With Violin Obligato by Miss PEDRAZA.) Miss TUDBALL.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Tickets can be had on application to the Honorary General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., at the Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, or at the Doors on the night of the Concert.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12.
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that, under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of the Government Notification, No. 7001, dated 15th December 1880, Judicial Department, the PAVILION on the APOLLO BANDAR HEAD, as also a space near the Eastern Landing Steps, will be RESERVED on the occasions of the Arrival of the Incoming Mails EXCLUSIVELY for the Passengers and Mails from the firing of the Signal Guns until the Passengers and Mails have been landed.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 4 lots of SCRAP TIMBER now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied, separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 11th November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1893, estimated at 10 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, 23rd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received. Forms of tender can be obtained from the undersigned. A small sample of about 3 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 11th November, 1892.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES

The Company's Telephones being the Master Patentees of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are now in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in Europe and America. They are of the best finish and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

TELEPHONES

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe. The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE following NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and REVIEWS can be supplied direct from London via Brindisi to UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS at HALF PRICE for perusal, which must be returned to the LIBRARY one week after receipt:—

By this system considerable saving will be made by subscribers. The Prices quoted are Yearly Subscriptions.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

	Full Price. Rs. a.	Half Price. Rs. a.
Athenæum	16 0	8 0
British Medical Journal	29 0	14 8
Catholic Times	9 0	4 8
Dublin Weekly	11 0	5 8
Engineer	34 8	17 4
Engineering	34 8	17 4
English Mechanic and World of Science	13 0	6 8
Field	34 8	17 4
Funny Folks	7 0	3 8
Fair Play	16 0	8 0
Graphic	28 0	14 0
Home News	26 0	13 0
Illustrated London News	28 0	14 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	27 0	13 8
Lancet	34 0	17 0
London Figaro	7 0	3 8
Mail (Tri-Weekly)	31 0	15 8
Overland Mail	26 0	13 0
Pall Mall Budget	31 0	15 8
Public Opinion	14 0	7 0
Punch	14 0	7 0
St. James's Budget	26 0	13 0
Saturday Review	26 0	13 0
Truth	17 0	13 8
Tablet (Catholic)	22 0	11 0
Times (Weekly Edition)	13 0	6 8
Tit-Bits	7 0	3 8
Vanity Fair	27 0	13 8
World	27 0	13 8
Weekly Register	16 0	8 0
Scientific American	17 0	8 8
Scientific American Supplement	19 0	9 8

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Ave Maria	12 0	6 0
Birmingham Medical Journal	7 0	3 0
Cassell's Family Magazine	8 0	4 0
Chamber's Journal	8 0	4 0
Contemporary Review	28 0	14 0
Catholic World	23 0	11 8
Corphill Magazine	7 0	3 8
Dublin Medical Journal	22 0	11 0
Dublin Review (Quarterly)	22 0	11 0
Family Herald	7 0	3 8
Fortnightly Review	28 0	14 0
Glasgow Medical Journal	22 0	11 0
Harper's Monthly Magazine	13 0	6 8
Irish Monthly	7 0	3 8
Lamp (Catholic)	7 0	3 8
Leisure Hour	7 0	3 8
Longman's Magazine	7 0	3 8
Merry England (Catholic)	12 0	6 0
Marine Engineer	7 0	3 8
MacMillan's Magazine	12 0	6 0
Month	23 8	11 12
National Review	28 0	14 0
Nineteenth Century	28 0	14 0
Practitioner	17 0	8 8
Provincial Medical Journal	7 0	3 0
Review of Reviews	7 0	3 8
Textile Manufacturer	14 0	7 0
Textile Journal of Fabrics	10 8	5 4
Textile World	7 0	3 8
Young Ladies' Journal	7 0	3 8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Mrs. ALICE SHAW,

"LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE,"

BEGS to announce her THIRD GRAND CONCERT on above date, when the following Artistes will appear:—

Signora ..... Bianchi ..... Soprano.
Signor ..... Pecchi ..... Tenore.
Signor ..... Gavello ..... Baritone.
Signer ..... Bianchi ..... Maistro.

The Programme will appear in Monday's Issue.

Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH!!!

In Messrs. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

"THE GONDOLIERS."

A Shouted Welcome from a Thousand Throats greets Miss Vera Patoy's Personation of TESSA.

The Quintessence of Grace, Refinement, and Art.

MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1892.

THE GREAT GERMAN COMIC OPERA,

"THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

(DER BETTELL STUDENT.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Box Seats, Rs. 4; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; and Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers granted, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICE.

MR. G. DE BILDT has REMOVED his OFFICE to

No. 2, MEADOW STREET.

G. DE BILDT.

Bombay, 9th Nov., 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

FRESH BATCHES of high-caste and excellent ARAB HORSES and PONIES suitable for Turf purposes arrived Per S. S. Simla and Henry Bolckow in the Stable of the well-known Arab Horses' Importer, Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK BIN CURTAS.

For particulars apply to

Mr. ABDULRAZZAK BIN CURTAS,
No. 8, Ripon Road, Commission Stables.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Indian Succession Act 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1892." Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, the deceased abovenamed (who for many years resided at Aden, and died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 29th day of August, 1886, and whose Will was proved by BAI RATANBAI, the widow, and MANEKJEE BEHROY RUSTOMJEE KHARAS and JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE KHARAS, the sons of the said deceased, the sole Executors therein named on the 10th day of December, 1886, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executors at No. 89, Modvee Street, Fort, the office of the Undersigned their Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of November, now next ensuing, and NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice. Dated this 31st day of September, 1892.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

GEORGE JAMES RAFFIN, late Captain, S. S. "Tanjore," Bombay.
RICHARD DAVIDSON, late an Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri.
JOSEPH ANTHONY D'SOUZA, late a Medical Practitioner, Mazagon.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE BILLIMORIA, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant.
EUSTACE WILLIAM DOUGLAS MOFFAT, late District Superintendent of Police, Yeotmal.
W. PEYTON, late Major General, Indian Staff Corps, Retired.
HAJEE HASSAN YAKUB alias HAJEE HASSAN ALI, late of Bombay Mahomedan.
JOHN GIBBINGS WESTROPP, late Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps and Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.
CAROLINE EMILY DUXBURY, late of Bombay, European.
ANNIE MARIA HARDY SCALING nee HUTCHINSON, late of 10, Fitter Lane, in the City of York.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 22nd October 1892.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on TUESDAY, 15th November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of Indigenous Stores, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil, and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the Broad and Meter Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1893, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2.—Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees One Thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5.—If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 Per Cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 Per Cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6.—All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's, Office Parel, October 20, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેઽઆદમની કું.

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,

(Near the Railway Station)

CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 18 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Satisfactory privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstance. Testimonials free on application.

I.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.

Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

II.

Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1893.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my thanks for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement . . . the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pill which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this form" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. " is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 5.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination is one of great value in very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore she...ld be prescribed only in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in spermatorrhœa, failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 30), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the Tree Damiana Plant (*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have had ample evidence of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
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ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ..... 2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

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6 Months ..... 3 " "
3 Months ..... 3 " "

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	9 pr. ct.	102x
Bankof Madras	30,000	200	all	9 pr. ct.	240
Exchange Banks.					
Bank	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Agra and Mercantile	60,000	£20	£8	7 pr. ct.	£20
Bank of Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai					
Chartering Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3⅛
Oriental Bank	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
Bank of India	100	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni
Silver Shares	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	455
Co.					935xd
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	200⅓	1,100	20	205
Apollo	750	60⅔	2,200	20	300
Bombay	167	60⅔	1,000	Nil. 20	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	100	1,000	Rs. 10	115 w.d.
Bhaichand's Cawnpore Press					
Co. Ltd.	500	200	200	16	150
Bombay Coach					220
Bombay Press Co., Ltd.	600	200	all	20	325 w.d
Bombay Stable	400	1,889	1,889	45 dvd	1,450
Colaba Steam	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,400
Commercial Press	400	253	...	...	145
Dharamsey and Manjgar	500	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	910xd
Dhurmsey Cawasjee	300	500	all	100	500
Dinshaw Petit	450	500	500	50	475xd
Dnyanoday Press					130
Education Society	750	400	all	50	515
Elphinstone	240	450	450	30	324
Gangaram Khushiram				25	330
Gujarati Printing Co. and Publishing Co., Ltd.	300	500	500		85
Hamidia	200	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	100
Hemchandra	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	490
Hindu Russet	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32	202½xd
Jam-e-Jamshed	1,200	500	500	Rs. 40	580xd
Kaiser-i-Hind	4,000	125	125	Rs. 15	122½
Kesavji Mulji	100	500	500		430
Khetwadi Sympathy	500	500	75	20	500
Kirkee Co-operative	300	500	500	20	500
Kohinoor	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Kohinoor Spinning and Punch Co.	400	2,000	750	35	1,000 w d
Kohinoor Woollen	1,800	250	250	35	210
Mahomedi				75	245
Mahomedi City	375	200	all	...	...
Mahomedi Press Co., Ltd.		1,000	100	Rs. 100	985
Mirzabhai					

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	500xd
Anglo-India	1,345		100	5	88
Calyani S & W Co, Ltd. (Belgaum)	871		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	645
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay Nat. Mill	600	1,000	1,000		350nom.
Carnac Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Colaba Mills Co.	800	500	500	40	1,145
Colaba Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Commercial	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Coorla	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	750
Dalsukha Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	685
Dharamsi Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	995
General Mills Co. Ltd.	5,688	100	100	50	457½
Gold Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	460
Govan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	695
Ginning Cotton Press	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Hamjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,000
Hindustan Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
Hindustan Spinning Co.	875	1,000	1,000		750xd
Hong Nughat Mill	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Co				25	695
Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs.	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000		1,130w.d
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		415
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
Jumnee Grain	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	340
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	228
Jawraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	870
Jubilee Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Kaiser-i-Hind	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
Kalyanji Mavji	400	250	250	Nil	720
Kesavji Naik	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Khatau Makanji	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	1831
Kilachand	445	1,000	1,000	35	710
Kohinoor	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,1424
Kohinoor No. 2	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Kohinoor No. 3	60	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Kohinoor Spinning	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Kohinoor Weaving	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,570
Kohinoor Woollen	5,000	0	250	6	150
Kurla	1,056	1,000	1,000	70	1,040
Lakhmidas	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Lalbhai Samaldas	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
Madhavji Dharamsi	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	570
Maneckji Petit	1,000	5,000	5,000	Rs.	Shut
Manockji Nusserwanji	5,892	625	625	124	630
Mazagon	745	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Meyer	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Morarji Goculdas	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Muir	1,455	1,000	1,000		1,455
Nagpur	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,387½
Narayan Dhuraji	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	655
Nasserwanji Readymoney	1,000	500	500	Nil.	500
Oriental	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Osman	1,200	250	250	12½	255
Pandoorang Budhkar	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Parel	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Phoenix	900	1,000	1,000	60	620
Prabhat	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Premchand Roychand	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715xd
Proprietary	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	780
Ravji Sewji	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Half-yearly dend.	
Asiatic	1,000	200	200	10	220
Asiatic Baths	750	50	150	74	105
Bombay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bombay Electric	1,000	100	100	10	89
Bombay Gas	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bombay Mills	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Steam Navigation	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay Union Mill	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Bombay Water	500	375	625	674	1075
Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. Ltd.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Flour Mill	400	600	600	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ltd.	1,500	100	100	70	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	16
Jubbulpore Electric Supply	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 22½	202
Landing	800	500	$300	30	130
Maharanee Industrial Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ltd.	800	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	42
Napier Mills	1,000	100	200	...	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Orient Press	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ltd.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	457½
Prince of Wales Mansion	230	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Rigby	2,500	100	100	...	20
Ditto	1,000	100	100	...	9
Ditto	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Ditto	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Ditto	2,000	500	all	60	830
Ditto	1,500	100	100	10	50
Ditto	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	19½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New	£15				
Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16-1
Carolus	,,	225
Bombay Rupees	,,	222-8
Five Franc Pieces Gold	,,	374
Bar Silver	,,	105-7-6
Gold Leaf	,,	25-2
Bar Gold, English	,,	25-10
Bar Australian	,,	25-6
Bar Bombay	,,	25-6
Bar Pekin	,,	25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	106½
Set-and-half per cent.	103 nom.
Municipal 3 percent. Debentures Loans	116
New Bombay Loan 3 per cents 1873	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	104½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 2 29-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2 31-32d.
Do.	3 Months' sight		1s. 2 31-32d.
Do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 1-3
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 33-32d.
Do. Credit	6 Do.	do.	1s. 33-64.
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3-4.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. 3 5-32d.
Do.	4 do.	do.	1s. 3 9-32d.
Paris	3 Do.	do.	1*93
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1*93
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-32
Do.	60 days	do.	99½ nom.
Madras	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	30 days	do.	100
China	30 days	do.	219½

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Aryan Social Union Lectures, at 8-30. p.m.

Anjuman-e-Islami-e-Farsi, Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort 5 p.m.

Meeting of Local Medical Profession, 5 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived here on the 10th :—H M S Boadicea (s), from Colombo ; Chindwara (s), Calcutta ; City of Dundee (s), Karachi ; Shanghai (s), London ; and Kilwa (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Adowa (s), for Busreh ; Albom (s), Busreh ; La Seyne (s), Aden.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. City of Dundee and Shanghai entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. King Arthur and Braunfels entered, and the s.s. Mahanady, Adowa, La Seyne, and Ponani left the dock yesterday.

STRIKE AT THE SASSOON MILL.—The employes at the above mill are still out on strike.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the H. I. and B. M. S. Saida will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday evening.

A RIDING ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan lad, named Dawood Valley, aged eleven, while riding along the Girgaum Back Road, on Thursday, was thrown off from a horse, and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.—A Mrs. M. Greenhill, residing at Gildor Street, reports that during her absence from home, on a visit to a friend up-country, someone removed the lock from the door of her house, and stole property (gold and silver ornaments, books and cash) therefrom, valued at Rs. 25.

NOTICE BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—It is notified that the pavilion on the Apollo Bunder Head, as also a space near the eastern landing steps will be reserved on the occasions of the arrival of the incoming mails, *ex. lusively* for the passengers and mails from the firing of the signal guns until the passengers and mails have been landed.

REPORTED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—A native woman, named Sukoobai, residing at Purbadevi Road, reported to the police that eleven currency notes of Rs. 5 each were stolen from her room on the night of Wednesday, the 9th instant. Her suspicions rest on a man named Bhaw Vishram, who was on a visit to her at the time, and who has since disappeared.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-30 :—

March	The Band Call ... Griffiths.
Overture	The Armourer ... Lorizing.
Valse	Lucilla ... Fahrbach Junr.
Funtasia	Folk-Songs of Italy ... Rampezzotti.
Valse	Kokoma ... May Ostiere.
Song	Love's Old Sweet Song ... Molloy.
Gallop	The Tourists ... Fredho.
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.—Abdulla Alum, a Mahomedan, employed as tindal of painters on board the s.s. Bisagno, stands charged by Linjee Zetry, fifth engineer on board the above-named steamer, with the theft of a watch from his cabin on board on Thursday, the 10th instant. A native lad, aged nine, was stopped at one of the exit gates of the docks at 11 a.m. on Thursday with the stolen watch in his possession, and when he was questioned said that the accused had given it to him to take it away from the steamer.

A MEDICAL MEETING.—A public meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union to-day, at 5 p.m., at the rooms of the Presidency Association, Hornby Row, to consider the important questions and principles involved in the resignation by Dr. Deshmukh of his appointment of Assistant Chemical Analyser, and their bearing on medical education and the system of making appointments to the Grant Medical College and Sir J. J. Hospital, and to decide on the action to be adopted in reference thereto.

A HOST TIRED OF HIS GUEST.—It will be remembered that a Mahomedan *fakir*, who has fastened himself with heavy iron-chains in order, as he says, to get salvation of his soul, was allowed to put up at the house of Hajee Gosman Chotani, who supported the *fakir* until yesterday, when he informed the police that he was tired of the *fakir* as he wanted to get rid of five persons in his attendance, besides several other things which he could not provide for him. The *fakir* asks for Rs. 20,000 to build a mosque in Bombay for him to live in. He refuses to leave Bombay, but the police would very likely send him back to his country.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—Members will meet this afternoon at the Bandstand, at 4-45, or at the Parsee Statue at 5-15, and ride *via* Bellasis Road, the Velard, and Worlee, through Mahim Woods. Thirteen riders turned out on Saturday evening last for the moonlight run to Sewri and back. Supper was discussed at Borivili, and the return ride commenced in the small hours. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed the beautiful road [illegible] having no difficulty in accomplishing the distance of 45 to 50 miles. The annual general meeting of the Club will take place this evening in the rooms of Messrs. Green and Co., Apollo Bunder, (by kind permission of the proprietor). Members are requested to attend.

FIRE AT PAREL ROAD.—At 10-30 p. m. on Thursday a fire broke out in a hut belonging to one Narayen Yesoco, in the compound of a house, belonging to Dr. Gopal Sewram, situate on Parel Road, which was quickly burned to the ground. The sparks from this blazing hut communicated the fire to an adjoining house belonging to one Wasudeo Balajee, but before much damage was done the flames were extinguished by the fire-brigade. The damage done altogether amounts to about Rs. 40. The apparent cause of the fire is supposed to be the result of the carelessness of a neighbour in an adjoining house throwing a lighted bidee on the roof. The Byculla Fire Brigade were speedily at the scene of the fire, but its services were not required.

THE EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF CURRENCY NOTES.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Superintendent McDermott brought up on remand Esmael Mahomed and seven others before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, charging the first five accused with housebreaking and theft of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 23,000, and a pearl, valued at Rs. 10,000, the property of Mr. Abdool Haziz bin Abdool Latiff Mishari, and the rest with receiving and retaining stolen property.

Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Sarfrazally barrister-at-law, defended the sixth and the eighth accused

The magistrate, after taking down the statements of the accused, intimated his intention of committing them to the Sessions, and adjourned the case until the 18th instant. The following is the substance of their statements :—

Esmael Mahomedally said that he did not order the implement for house-breaking to be made by anyone. He did not go to the complainant's house in company of Abdool Rehman, the fifth accused. The gardener's girl did not identify him. He did not give Rs. 340 to Abdool and Rs. 94 to Poona Moti, and was not in the habit of visiting Papa Miyan.

Mahomedali Hajee Bhagajee said that he redeemed a ring and "vajurtica" by paying Rs. 65 to a Marwaree, Poona Moti. He also paid Rs. 100 to Deepa Neera to redeem "toras." He had ordered four wristlets to be made. He cashed a note for Rs. 100 with Nowla Sovla. The new ornaments and dresses were found in his house. He was not in the habit of visiting Papa Miyan from his window by sight. He bought the new clothes about a month before his arrest, when the marriage of his son (the first accused) was celebrated.

Papa Miyan Dowlatkhan stated that he bought a watch from Monjee Kanjee. He did give some pots, but not any cap to Fazul, who was a witness in this case. The cap did not belong to him. He paid Rs. 5 to Ameer to treat the fakirs as he was about to go to Ajmero to make obeisance to a Peer's mosque. When he was arrested at Ajmere Rs. 80 and a watch were found on him. He did not jump out of the train, while he was being brought to Bombay from Ajmere. He was thrown out of the train. He did not write any letter to the second accused from Ajmere. He sent the letter produced in court to Mahomed Allabuxee, who was not to be found now. The letter was written by a Mahomedan writer at his dictation. Rs. 80, which were found on him at Ajmere, belonged to him. He had nothing further to say.

Faizoollakhan Sawarkhan said that the Marathi letter produced in court was found in his house at Poona. He did not know the name of the writer. He did not know to whom it was addressed, but certainly it was not addressed to him. Ally Mahomed was his brother living at Poona. He had never seen the letter before it was discovered by the police in his house.

Abdool Rehman *alias* Gunpat Sacaram said that he did not go to the complainant's house with the third accused to get some leaves of the dhatura tree. He did not go with Ismael to get the chisel.

Dawoodbhoy Bhayaji stated that Ismael did give him Rs. 5,000, but his father Mahomed gave him a pillow for safe custody. He then did not know as to what the pillow contained. Inspector Nelmes did not ask him to hand over the sum of Rs. 5,000 given by Ismael. A jamadar came and asked him to return what he had received from Mahomedbhoy, and he handed over the pillow to the police. The pillow was torn open by Mr. McDermott, when Rs. 4,500 in currency notes were found concealed in it He did not desire to make any further statement.

Goolmahomed Haji Adam stated that he gave Rs. 26 to Bhanu Heera, and Rs. 20 to Fozmal. It was true that the police found the property in his house. He had bought the property in the presence of Mahomed Mohidin. He paid Rs. 19 for two beds, and Rs. 22 for a cot and Rs. 144 for a cupboard, and Rs. 25 for silver bangles. He pledged the silver bangles subsequently with Kullianjee. He knew Rupa Myan, who used to come to the same *chawlookhana* as he did.

Vinayek Hoosein said that he dictated to Narayan Raghoo a letter addressed to Vuli Mahomed.

The case was then adjourned.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Deliciately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

A CURIOUS MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGE.

BEFORE Mr. Dastoor, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, one Abdool Currim and a woman, named Beebee, were charged with bigamy ; and one Sherali Ramzanali with abetment of the offence.

The story of the complainant, Anneo Ameer, a cook, was that he was married to Beebee about three years and a-half ago by Cazee Saheb Mahomed Saheb Cazee Shariff Abdool Latiff, when the accused, Sherali, the stepfather of Beebee, gave her away. After the marriage they lived as husband and wife about six or seven months, when Sherali one day came to their residence, and with the complainant's consent, took Beebee to his house. She returned to her husband subsequently and lived with him for some time. Two years after the marriage, however, she found fault with her husband and took out a summons against him. Mr. Cooper, who heard her complaint, ordered her husband to take her back under his protection and treat her well ; but Beebee rejected the magistrate's well-meant advice and left the complainant's protection. The latter appealed to the "jamat." Sherali attended the second meeting of that body held to enquire into the matter, and undertook to send Beebee home to her husband as soon as certain domestic duties which Beebee was engaged to perform at the house of a relation were over. This turned out to be a mere pretence, for the complainant soon afterwards learned that his wife had contracted a second marriage with the first accused.

The evidence called in the case was of a curious character. The complainant, in cross-examination, denied that Beebee was a minor when he married her, remarking that the allegations of the suffering illness consequent upon violence used by him were untrue.

Maksoodali Hoosenali, the Deputy of Cazee Abdool Lutiff, stated that when the complainant married Beebee, the third accused gave her away as her step-father. In cross-examination the witness said that, according to the Soorah—a Mahomedan text-book—a girl who was only six months old could be lawfully married by the form technically known as the "Segeli Nika." If a girl was eleven years old, and was given away by a stranger instead of her natural guardian, it would be "Fazoolee Nika." Should, however, a girl be given away by a stranger during the life-time of her natural guardian, the marriage would be invalid. According to the Koran, a step-father had no right whatever to give a step-daughter in marriage while her own mother was alive, which had been done in Beebee's case, and the marriage was a "Fazoolee Nika," as understood in the Hanafee sect, to which the parties belonged. Under certain circumstances, a "Fazoolee Nika" could be repudiated ; and a minor, who was married under such circumstances, on attaining her puberty, could repudiate the marriage. Beebee did not declare any such repudiation in witness's presence or that of the Cazee on attaining her majority.

The Cazee of Bombay, Mahomed Saheb Abdool Lutiff, remembered solemnizing the marriage of the first accused and Beebee. Witness solemnized some 500 or 600 marriages in the year. If a girl, on reaching puberty, desired to obtain a divorce, she had to apply to the Cazee, whose duty it was to enquire into the circumstances and grant a divorce on being satisfied that sufficient grounds existed for doing so. A girl was bound to repudiate her marriage immediately on arriving at puberty, should she so desire it, and should satisfy the Cazee on certain points in accordance with their religious ordinances.

Mahomed Casam, a silk-turner, stated that when the third accused informed the "jamat" that Beebee had contracted a second marriage, he was fined five rupees. Neither of the other accused was present at any of the four meetings of the "jamat."

The defence of the first accused was that he had done everything with the consent of the Cazee, who was responsible for what he had done. He admitted having married the second accused by "nika."

Bobee admitted having married the first accused by "nika," but pleaded her ignorance of having been previously married to the complainant. She recollected, however, having repudiated the alleged first marriage on attaining her majority, when she applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Subsequently she repudiated the marriage through the intermediation of the Cazee. She was now fifteen years old, and was a minor when she was alleged to have been first married.

Cazee Mahomedali Mahomed Hussein, Naib or Deputy to his brother Cazee Mahomed Saleh, said he solemnized Beebee's marriage with the first accused five or six months ago, when he was cognisant of Beebee's first marriage.

In cross-examination witness stated that, prior to solemnizing the marriage, he caused the necessary enquiries to be made, and was satisfied that the first and second accused were fit and proper persons to be united in holy matrimony. From witness's opinion, the girl had repudiated the first marriage quite right, and in the proper form in witness's presence. The marriage could be properly repudiated on the ground of its having been solemnized with the consent of the step-father only without the consent of the mother, who was living at the time. Witness produced the "farokh namah" or the document by which Beebee had repudiated her marriage with her witness's signature. Both the complainant and Beebee had appeared before witness, when Beebee stated, in the complainant's presence, that "she had obtained divorce." The complainant was granted four days' time to appear again, but failed to appear at its expiration. When Beebee pronounced the words "she had obtained divorce ;" the complainant raised no objection. The four days' time expired on 6th February last, when Beebee appeared and informed witness that the marriage had been dissolved by her in the presence of two witnesses. There were two sects in witness' community : the Hanafee and the Safee.

The witness, at a previous hearing, said he would cite further authorities on the religious principles on which he had acted in celebrating Beebee's second marriage.

At the adjourned hearing, yesterday, Mr. Kapadia, who appeared for the complainant, said his client did not wish to proceed with the case after the evidence the Deputy Cazee gave.

The complainant, in answer to the court, asked permission to withdraw the prosecution on the ground that the first marriage had been properly repudiated.

The magistrate discharged the three accused.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE adjourned inquest, concerning the death of a Memon girl, named Hawabai, aged thirteen, who died suddenly and under suspicious circumstances on the 28th ultimo at Kambaker-street, was resumed yesterday at the morgue before Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, and a jury. The particulars of the case have already been reported in our columns. The following further evidence was taken yesterday :—

Dr. Bhicajee Eduljee Gaswalla, Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, said : On the 29th ultimo, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the Acting Surgeon to the Coroner forwarded to the Chemical Analyser to Government, four bottles, labelled, containing the stomach, liver, spleen, and kidneys of the deceased, Hawabai, a girl aged fourteen. I examined the contents of all these bottles, but failed to detect any poison in any of them. I tested for metalic and vegetable poison, such as arsenic, antimony, mercury, lead, silver, opium, strychnine, aconite, plumbago, dhatura, rosea, &c. I have been Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government for four months and was previously Agency Surgeon at Rajkote. I was never previously employed in chemical analytic work. Surgeon Captain Childe is at present Acting Chemical Analyser to Government. He did not help me in the analysis. He was away from Bombay on the day when the case was taken for metallic poisoning. The analysis for metallic poisoning requires only about one hour. Those for vegetable poisons require three days to be taken in hand, and a day or two longer to apply the tests. I did not apply to Dr. Childe to assist me in the case as there was no doubt in my mind that no poison was present. I have made several previous chemical analysis in medico-legal cases. I find from the books that I have done upwards of three dozen such cases, all in Bombay, since my appointment as Assistant Chemical Analyser. In many of such cases I have shown the results to the Chemical Analyser. A spitoon, containing about two ounces of watery fluid, was sent to me by the Commissioner of Police on the 29th of last month at 2 p.m. I examined this fluid and found no poison in it. The spitoon was sent to me by the hands of Inspector Gray. It was sealed when I received it.

The two witness examined was Rukmabai. She said :—I am a widow, and go out as a servant to any place I am wanted. I live with my brother and nephew in Kambaker Street. I knew the deceased and have known her all her life. I used to see her frequently. I was working in the house of the deceased during the whole of the marriage ceremonies of the deceased. I attended the deceased and the other ladies. I bathed the deceased on the night of her marriage about 10 p.m. Her aunt was with me. She seemed to me to be well, and made no complaint. While I was bathing her she vomited once and was purged once. I asked her what was the matter. She gave no reply. I dressed her after bathing her and went away, leaving her in the same room with her aunt named Isabai. I heard of her death, at 10 o'clock the next morning, and was surprised.

The next witness who was called was the husband of the deceased. He deposed :—My name is Abba Mecah Abdool Rahim. I deal in salt. Deceased was my cousin, and used to live with me. I was married to her on the 27th ultimo. The ceremony took place on the ground floor in my presence. The Kazi presided. It took place at 10-30 p.m. The deceased was then upstairs with my mother. I did not see her for eight days previous to her marriage. She was then in her usual health. About midnight on the night of my marriage my mother told me that deceased had vomited once or twice, and had been purged also. I did not see the deceased at that time, and went to bed. I slept until 8-30 or 8-45 a.m. The next day when my mother told me the deceased was unconscious and asked me to go and fetch my uncle, I went downstairs and sent a servant for him. He came in half an hour and went upstairs. He came down again in about five minutes. I asked him what was the matter. He said deceased was dead. I did not go up to look at her dead body. It was God's pleasure that deceased died. Nobody woke me in the night to tell me that deceased was ill, and no doctor was called. I gave no information to the police about her death. My uncle made the preparations for her funeral. The police came to my house about 10 or 10-30 a.m. I was surprised to hear of the death of the deceased. My brother Abdoola was married on the night I was married. He came up to the Dewan-Khana with me at midnight on that night, and I and my brother slept together. The deceased was in the bungalow at the back.

The inquest was at this stage again adjourned to Saturday, the 19th instant.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS many friends will be glad to hear that Mr. J. L. Kipling, who is leaving India for a time for the good of his health, is considerably better than he was a few months ago.

THE river at Calcutta is so full of shipping at the present time that there is not sufficient moorings to accommodate all the vessels, and some are anchored in the stream. Not the least noteworthy feature is that the New Dock is already full of shipping and its capacity is not too large for the present exceptional requirements.

AMONG recent rumours from Afghanistan was one to the effect that a crushing defeat had been inflicted upon the Hazara rebels, who were said to have lost betwen two and three thousand men. No official confirmation of this news has yet been received from Kabul, though the Amir would scarcely have failed to report such a complete victory on the part of his troops.

THE belief prevails everywhere, apparently, in Kashmir, that this winter will not pass away without warfare on the frontier with some neighbouring contumacious chief. The fact that the Bodyguard Regiment, which was coming to Kashmir, has been called back from Astor to Gilgit, is taken as confirmation of this rumour.

OWING to the unsettled state of the Lusha i border, the detachment of the 4th Bengal Infantry now at Silchar, will be kept there until further orders.

A TELEGRAM from Colombo conveys the sad and unexpected announcement of the death of Mr. W. H. Routh, from abscess on the liver. Mr. Routh was about forty years of age, and had been Secretary to the Bengal Club for the past five years. He was a brother of the famous Cambridge tutor.

A HARDSHIP of Government service in Burma has at last been removed, and not too soon. All officers proceeding *viâ* India to any place out of India on duty or on leave, on medical certificate or private affairs, will receive their pay and allowances and Staff pay to the date of embarkation from India, by the same rules as apply to officers proceeding from a station in India. This does not apply to officers proceeding home direct from a port in Burma.

WE regret to hear that there is a good deal of sickness among the 2nd Sussex Regiment, now on its march from Berozepore to Dum-Dum, which has necessitated orders for a halt twice a week until the corps reaches Aligarh, when it will be railed on to Dum-Dum, arriving there on the 9th December. The East Surrey Regiment, now at Dum-Dum, will in consequence leave that station on the 10th, arriving at Agra on the 14th February.

EVEN if it is not true, as we believe it is, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the story which reaches us of the way that the Government has reconciled itself to the idea of maintaining a force in the Gomal is worth telling. Having a force on the spot, the idea naturally presented itself to take advantage thereof to build a fortified serai. This having been decided, the next brilliant idea was to take advantage of the fortified serai being in course of construction to make it large enough to accommodate the Force. Meanwhile, as we have said before, the Force is eating gold, and the tax-payer is watching to see what he gets in return for his money.

LAST week the s.s. Catherine Apcar took to Calcutta a number of zoological specimens for Mr. Rutledge, the dealer. In landing a somewhat frail cage containing a tapir, the end of the cage was stove in and the animal fell into the dock. It proved a good "water spaniel" and swam about quite comfortably. It was suggested that the animal should be left alone until the dock was emptied as was intended. But efforts were made to get it out by means

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD PENCIL CASES.—A numerous Assortment of strongly made artistically designed 18-carat gold Telescopic and Slide Pencil Cases for attachment to the Chain or ordinary use. Rs. 27, 35, 40 to Rs. 65. Set with Pearls for Ladies' use Rs. 45 and Rs. 50.—MARCKS & Co., Lt., Bombay and Poona.

TENTS of various kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamianas, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ENGLISH POTATOES.—SUTTON'S RED Russet the best Disease-resisting and heaviest cropping variety, just received For Price apply to PALEKAR & Co., Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s LOVELY TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb. Delicious Ceylon, Matchless Indian (Kangra), Imperial Family Mixture and Orange Pekoe assorted.—Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MORESCHI and GRAEFFE, PHOTOGRAPHERS and ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, (Premises lately occupied by Vaccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

MAIDEN HALL HOTEL, Bandora. Entire English Management, Cool Bed-Rooms, Dining and Sitting Rooms. Special terms for Boarders. Every comfort and convenience. Billiards, Fresh Oysters daily.—Apply MANAGER.

J. A. DA CUNHA, STRING and MILITARY BAND supplier and Music Teacher. Terms Moderate. Apply Cavel Street, near the Roman Catholic Church, Bombay.

BOVRIL! BOVRIL!! BOVRIL!!! Fifty times more Nourishing than Extract of Meat or Beef Tea. May also be used on Toast as Paste. Invaluable in the Kitchen for enriching Gravies, Soups, and Dishes.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Sole Agents.

WANTED, A HEAD MASTER, with B. A. Degree, for the First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Mudhol, Southern Maratha Country, Apply to the STATE KARBHAREE, Mudhol. Salary Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 75, on giving satisfaction on three years' bond.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED SPINNER, European or Native, with Knowledge of Carding preferred. Apply to Agents, Messrs. CURRIMBHOY MILLS Co., Ltd., 5, Hornby Row, personally or by letter.

WANTED, a SMALL ELEPHANT, standing not less than 3ft. 6in. and not more than 4 ft. 3in. Apply to "MERCHANT," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a young man with business knowledge. Could accompany any Gentleman on tour through any part of the world. Apply by letter to "V.," care of this Paper.

RECEIVED Organettes Organs with 6 Tunes Rs. 30. Extra Tunes Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

A NOVELTY in NEW YEAR and 'XMAS CARDS.—Scraps from Mr. BHEDWAR'S CHAMPIONSHIP and other Medal Pictures, mounted on specially selected cut, Christmas and New Year Cards, elegant in design with Floral Borders in gold and appropriate verses from English Poets, are now on VIEW and SALE at Messrs. THACKER and Co., Rampart Row. Number very limited. Price Re. 1-4 each.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vaccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply at STUDIO & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vaccino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

UNDER the influence of the upward movement in prices of Cotton in Liverpool and New York, this market for the staple has been active and advancing, and a large business has been done by exporters in arrival contracts for the new crop, the purchases of local consumers having been confined to the moderate quantities of old stuff from stock. The wheat market has been quiet, and Seeds have been steady throughout the week, transactions in the former having been upon a small, and in the latter on a moderate, scale; but prices generally are unchanged. Exchange has been weak and drooping; but to-day the feeling has been steady, and rates have about returned to last Friday evening's level. Four per cent. Government Paper is 1-16 lower than it was a week ago. Freights have been steady on the whole, though with not much enquiry from shippers. Transactions in Imports have been upon a moderate scale, the comparative slackness of demand militating against the attempts of dealers to establish higher rates in accordance with the enhanced values in Manchester.

MONEY.—The large addition of 59½ lakhs to Private Deposits was the principal feature in the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, compared with an increase in the same item in the week covered by the previous Return of 30¾ lakhs; and altogether, the figures now under review indicated the continued abundance of money, notwithstanding the increase of financial requirements in connection with the cotton crop, which should now be beginning to be felt. A further diminution of 4¾ lakhs in Loans against a decrease of 8¼ lakhs in the previous week was shown; while the addition to Bills Discounted was over 4 lakhs less than it was in the week preceding, at 7¼ lakhs, the net falling off in trade requirements being thus represented by 56½ lakhs. There were, however, considerable Government Withdrawals, both from the Bank's head office, and from its branches, besides which a material addition was made to Government Securities, so that the increase in the Cash Balance was 20½ lakhs, against 40 lakhs at the close of the previous week, making it stand at close upon 400 lakhs. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail day at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-32d. for November Credits, 1s. 3 3-16d. for December, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for 1893; but with the exception of a few Bills being placed at the latter rate, there was but little doing, and the tone of the market at closing was quiet. On Monday, Saturday's closing rates for Bank remittance were quoted, but with one seller of Demand, at 1s. 2 31-32d., at which a little was given for a short time; and in the absence of Merchants' Bills, the Credit rate, which opened at 1s. 3 5-32d. for November delivery and forward the same as on Saturday, fell 1-32d., to 1s. 3¼d. for November delivery, at which there was but little offering, and the Bazar commencing to buy at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, this rate, at the close, also fell 1-32d. The feeling was weak at opening of Tuesday, at 1s. 2 27-32d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 7-8d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for November delivery; 1s. 3¼d. for December; and 1s. 3 5-32d. for next year; but a fair enquiry for Bank Demand Paper, at 1s. 2 7-8d. from the Bazar, temporarily lowered the rate 1-32d., and Credits followed suit, 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Bills having been done as far as April in several directions; but rates afterwards recovered to the opening quotations. On the following day the market opened with a quiet feeling at the previous evening's closing quotations for Bank and Private Paper; but next to nothing was done either way, both sides awaiting the result of Council Allotments. Things were quiet again at opening yesterday, with Bank Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 2 13-16d., and Demand at 1s. 2 27-32d.; and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 1-16d. for November delivery; 1s. 3 3-32d. for December; 1s. 3¼d. for January-February; and 1s. 3 5-32d. later, at all which rates a fair business was done in the latter class of Paper; but rates eventually hardened 1-32d. and closed steady. This morning rates opened steady, at 1s. 2 27-32d., and 1s. 2¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which there was no enquiry, and rates were consequently raised 1-32d., at which, however, we heard of but little doing. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 3-32d. for November delivery, and 1-32d. per month higher forward was quoted, and a fair amount was placed in all positions, when rates became firmer, and the market closed steady at the following quotations, next year's rates for Bank remittance being 1-16d. higher than for ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 2 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 2¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	.....1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Do. 4 do.	.....1s. 3d.	"
Do. 6 do.	.....1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	.....1s. 3 1d.	"
Do. do.	.....1s. 3¼d.	"
Documents 3 do.	.....1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	.....1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	.....159¼.	"
Do. 6 do.	.....160¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was rather weak in tone last Saturday, and Fours were quoted somewhat lower at 106 5-16 for cash, and 106 1-16, sellers, for the next settlement; but at the close there was a steadier feeling, and 1-16 per cent. higher was named. On Monday the market was steady at a slight decline from Saturday's rates for Fours, 106 5-16 having been the rate for Money, and 106 for the Account; at the close, however, a weaker feeling prevailed, and the cash price left off at 166½; with 105 15-16 named for next settling day. The tone was firm in the earlier part of Tuesday and business was booked in Fours, for the settlement, at 106 1-16, and subsequently, at 106½; but a weaker feeling set in later on, and closing quotations were 106 5-16 for Money, and 106 1-16 for Account; with 102, nominal, still quoted for 4½ per Cents. The market opened firm again on the following morning, and Fours, for Account, were booked at 106½, which rate was maintained throughout the day, and was the closing quotation for the settlement, the cash price having been 106⅜, with a steady feeling prevailing. The tone was firm again at opening yesterday, and business was done in the morning in Fours for Account, at 106½; but the feeling became weaker later on, and 1-16 per cent. lower was named at closing, with the cash price still at 106⅜. Business, however, both for Money and Account, was upon a small scale. Four per Cents opened firm this morning at 106⅜ for Money, and 106½ for Account, and after some slight fluctuation, they closed firm at the same, with 102 still named for 4½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 116. Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. lower at 104½.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet in tone throughout the weak, and few transactions have been reported on any line. Such movement as has taken place in Cotton Press Shares has been almost always in favour of buyers; while, in the case of Mill Scrip, it has, in the majority of instances, been the other way. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, we note an advance of Rs. 20 in China Mills; of Rs. 10 each, in Imperial, Manockji Petit, and Morarji Gokaldas; of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 5 each in Southern Mahratta, and Khandeish: and of Rs. 2½ in Swadeshi, and Oriental. On the other hand, Southern India have declined Rs. 20; Mahalukshmi, Rs. 15; Alliance, and Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 10, and Western India, Bombay United, and Bombay Cotton, Rs 5 each. In Press Shares, Prince of Wales have declined Rs. 20; Bombay Cotton, and Mofussil Company, Rs. 7½ each; New Indian, Rs. 2½; and Mercantile, Rs. 1½. New Berar have advanced Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous shares (which have been neglected) the only change of importance is a decline of Rs. 2 in Port Canning.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the advance of prices in Manchester, dealers in staple *Grey Goods* here are endeavouring to establish a corresponding rise in values here; but the demand being at present below the average for the time of year, they have succeeded in their object in only a few instances; rates, however, are hardening, complaints of the prevalence of fever continue to come from several distributing centres. *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods are in moderate demand, and prices are gradually hardening. In *Locally made* Goods there has been no change in position or rates. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods for the week have been some 3,800 packages; and of *Local* about 2,200 bales.

YARNS.—A large business has been done in *Imported Twist* in a firm market, and on the basis generally, of last week's quotations. The sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Monday aggregated 14,000 bales with Exchange at Rs. 223. Nos. 10s and 12s were doing better at Hongkong, and matters here are improving in sympathy with Cotton. Spinners are firm, and rates have advanced about ¼ anna per lb. in 10s and 12s; No. 20s is also a little better; and the market closed strong, with prices rising, at the following official quotations, the week's sale having amounted to about 3,500 bales:—

Twist...	...No. 6s Mule, As.	4½	to 4¾	per lb.
"	... " 8s " "	4¾	" 4¾	"
"	... " 10s " "	5	" 5¼	"
"	... " 12s " "	5¼	" 5½	"
"	... " 16s " "	5½	" 5¾	"
"	... " 20s " "	5¾	" 6	"
"	... " 24s " "	6¼		
"	... " 30s " "	7	" 7¼	"
"	... " 40s " "	8	" 9	"

METALS.—There has been only a small enquiry for *Copper*, and the market has been quiet at last week's rates for all descriptions. A moderate business has been done in *Yellow Metal*, and the market is steady at an advance of 4 annas per cwt. In *Iron* large transactions have taken place in a firm market; and we quote prices 4 to 8 annas higher.

COAL is firm, and near Coal is in much request, and is very dear compared with prices for the mineral in more distant positions; say, for October shipment of Powell's and Davison's Rs. 19½ per ton, and more forward Rs. 16½ and Rs. 15½ respectively. Forward sales have been made during the week of Powell's at Rs. 16¾, and Davison's at Rs. 15¾ per ton, for November-December shipment. The following are the quotations for coal alongside; but they must be taken as nominal in the absence of the mineral in that position:—

Welsh Hartley	.....Rs.	18 per ton
West do.	..... "	19 "
Australian	..... "	18 "
Cardiff	..... "	19½ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON remained firm to the close of last week at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in forward contract rates, and with a good deal of forward buying by exporters going on, the Mills, however, having been entirely out of the market both for ready and arrival Cotton. The new week opened with rather less demand from shippers, and some inquiry for old stuff from local spinners, and the tone of the market, which was steady on Monday, became strong on the following day, though rates for forward contracts gave way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Thereafter, following the advance in prices in the governing markets, arrival rates here moved up Re. 1 to Rs. 2 on Wednesday and Re. 1 to Rs. 5 yesterday, considerable contracts for new Cotton, and a few purchases of old having been made by exporters; while the Mills took moderate quantities of old stuff from stock. The transactions for export during the week have aggregated some 23,000 bales, mainly in Bengals, Julgaum, Broach, and Dhollera-Bhownugger of the new crop, for shipment from January to April, according to the growth, and a little old Dholleras, Oomras, and Bengals; while the Mills have taken about 5,000 bales of old Oomra, and Dhollera kinds, Bengals, and Tinnevelly. Small parcels of the first arrivals of the new crop of Bengals and Dhulia have also changed hands. The market closed strong this evening with prices Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 higher than they were a week ago.

With the exception of 25 cents at Bellary, no further rain fell over any part of the Cotton area during the latter part of last week; and the telegrams from the districts to hand on Monday reported the prevalence of bright weather generally, though at Khangaum, in the Oomrawuttee circle, it was still cloudy and unseasonable, and the estimate of the outturn in that district had been reduced to 50 per cent. At Oomrawuttee itself, picking had recommenced, and it was general in the other districts of this circle and in Bengal. At Broach, the plants were advanced and in flower, as they were also at Bhownugger, and in the other districts of the Dhollera circle the crop continued to flourish.

The more favourable tenor of the telegraphic weather and crop reports from the Cotton districts on Monday was confirmed by the messages to hand yesterday, which advised a total cessation of rain throughout the Cotton area, and the picking of the crop in fine, bright weather in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles; also the satisfactory progress of the plants in the Broach and Dhollera circles, it being stated that the Broach crop could hardly look better than it did.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to *Liverpool*, *via* Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Broach Fine (March)	Rs.	27—4¼.
Do. Good	"	23½—3¾.
Bengal Fine Jan.	"	190—4 d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	180—3 15-32d.
Do. Good "	"	172—3 5-16d.
Dhollera Fine " May	"	216—4¼d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	207—3 15-16d.
Do. Good "	"	197—3¾d.
Khandeish Fully Good, Jan.	"	193—3 23-32d.
Oomra " Feb.-March	"	203—3 29-32d.
Selaiee, Fine Jan.	"	200—3 13-16.
Do. Fully Good "	"	193—3 23-32d.
S G Dharwar Good (May)	"	207—3 15-16

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	4,401	3,593	8,666
From 1st Jan. to 10th Nov.	1,495,629	1,830,014	1,931,376
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,322	7,594	2,315
From 1st Jan. to 10th Nov.	988,155	1,010,891	1,389,811
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	...	2,389	325
From 1st Jan. to 10th Nov.	149,899	151,225	61,33

WHEAT.—This market has been quiet throughout the week, with only a small export business passing, but no change in prices has taken place in any description.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent daily by shippers, and in a steady market. *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* advanced half-an-anna per cwt. in the close of last week, and a further rise in the former to the same extent took place yesterday; but otherwise prices are unchanged, the following being this evening's closing quotations:—

Linseed	.....Rs.	7-13-0	to Rs. 7-15-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	"	7-9-0	to " 7-10-0	"
" Cawnpore	"	7-0-0	to " 7-3-0	"
" Red	"	6-11-0	to " 6-12-6	"
Gingelly, White		42-0-0	to " 42-8-0	per candy.
" Mixed		38-0-0	to " 41-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1892. owts.	1891. owts.	1890. owts.
Wheat for the week	91,852	193,124	205,542
do. from 1st Jan. to 10th November	9,570,513	13,391,625	5,653,272
Linseed for the week	18,214	27,450	38,397
do. from 1st Jan. to 10th November	3,644,972	4,536,668	2,306,871
Rapeseed for the week	39,183	14,519	2,269
do. from 1st Jan. to 10th November	1,657,599	1,411,291	894,176
Gingellyseed for the week	26,161	12,451	31,822
do. from 1st Jan. to 10th November	1,010,449	1,021,417	815,464

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. owts.	1891. owts.	1890. owts.
Wheat for the week	15,000	331,343	133,424
do. from 1st Jan. to 10th November	3,601,627	1,509,126	4,179,506
Linseed for the week	17,693	96,359	114,635
do. from 1st Jan. to 10th November	3,525,440	44,54,729	2,203,293
Rapeseed for the week	33,402	33,433	2,001
do. from 1st Jan. to 10th November	1,547,344	1,364,303	737,832
Gingellyseed for the week	...	11,691	49,558
do. from 1st Jan. to 10th November	1,005,812	1,037,614	914,413

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been very firm, prices hardening.

2½ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 1854-1855	65 5-16
Bar Silver	38 13-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £24,400,000; unchanged; public deposits, £4,900,000; decrease, £300,000; other deposits, £28,700,000; decrease, £200,000; other securities, £22,900,000; decrease, £300,000; notes and gold, £14,800,000; increase, £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 44 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.
The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this morning.
SUEZ, Nov. 10.
The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Malacca arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.
ADEN, Nov. 11.
The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.
ZANZIBAR, Nov. 11.
H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Avoca left Zanzibar, for Bombay, direct yesterday.
COLOMBO, Nov. 11.
H. M.'s Brisk has arrived from Trincomalee.
The Austro-Hungarian mail steamer Niobe has arrived from Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Lord Salisbury, at a banquet given by the Non conformist Unionists at the Hotel Metropole last night, entreated the Government not to abandon Uganda. His Lordship said that if we held our position in that quarter, Germany will adhere to hers, and then it is absolutely certain that we shall kill the slave trade; otherwise, others who are not limited-minded will step in and take England's place.

His Lordship then referred to the conceit and infatuation of Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy, and said that the Unionists have an overwhelming majority in England. He strongly condemned which Mr. Justice Mathews is ...ted Tenants' Commission.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

A deputation, headed by Sir Joseph Pease, waited on the Earl of Kimberley yesterday, and urged his lordship to restrict the opium traffic in India and Burma. Lord Kimberley admitted that the trade in the drug was an obnoxious evil, and said the Indian Government were already restricting the opium traffic, but did not see their way to dispense with the revenue derived from it. Lord Kimberley ...d from the view taken by the Deputation that ...proved so disastrous a drug to the ...ians, and he deprecated the extreme radical views at had been taken thereanent. The Indian ...overnment, he said, saw serious practical difficulties ...topping the traffic in Lower Burma. His Lord... in conclusion said he believed that alcohol in ...at Britain had proved a greater curse than opium ...India.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The American Delegates to the Monetary Con...nce have been instructed to secure an agree...ent with the majority of the great financial ...owers for the extension of the international use of ...ilver as money.

The Spanish Delegates have received instructions ...o advocate the rehabilitaton of silver.

THE EVICTED TENANTS' COMMISSION.

The Evicted Tenants' Commission is apparently ...collapsing. Two Irish members are reported to have ...withdrawn, objecting to Mr. Mathews' procedure.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

It is considered highly probable that there will be an extra session of Congress for the purpose of dealing with the Tariff Question directly after Mr. Cleveland's instalment as President.

The State of Indiana has gone over to the Democrats, and it is believed that Ohio will do likewise.

It is now probable that the Democrats will control both Houses for the first time since the Civil War between the North and South.

PURSUIT OF OSMAN DIGNA.

SUAKIN, Nov. 11.

Colonel Kitchener has arrived here and Major Benson in command of a force of cavalry and camelry has gone in search of Osman Digna.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 11.

The P. and O. steamship Rome, with the outward ...glish mails of the 4th instant, left Suez, at 3 a.m., ...day.

ADEN, Nov. 11.

The P. and O. steamship Valetta, with the home ...ils of the 5th instant, arrived here at 3-30 ...r-day.

...D HARRIS' RETURN TO POONA.

...M OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

...lency the Governor, accompanied by ...dies and Captain Poore, arrrived this ... Sirur by dak. His Excellency in ...oona Horse, at Sirur, 500 strong, on

...TIES AT THE SONEPORE FAIR.

...ROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

...onepore Fair an unusually fatal cholera ...d spread rapidly; a ferocious elephant ...men; and, finally, two boats capsized, ...ng the big ferry, causing considerable

...HE SURVEY OF INDIA.

...ramme of the Survey of India this cold ...provides a survey for Behar, the villages of ...tisghar division, and the Central Provinces ...y surveying Guzerat will go, on completion, ...Southern Mabaratta Country to extend the ...aphical survey there. The course of the Indus ...d will be re-surveyed this year.

CROP REPORTS.

...(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

...dras.—Rain has been more or less heavy; cultivation is active, and sowings going on. The standing crops are good, except where damaged by excessive rain. Prices have been easier.

Bombay.—Prospects of early crops are fair; but reaping and sowing have been retarded by the late excessive rain. Locusts have appeared in Sind.

Bengal.—Prospects of the crops improved, and are generally good, except in parts of Behar, where nearly three hundred destitute persons are receiving relief in the Diamond Harbour sub-division, but the distress is slight and passing.

North-West Provinces.—In eastern districts rain is urgently needed, and prospects are generally favourable.

Punjab.—The outturn and prospects of the crops are generally good. Locusts are entering Ferozpore from Bikanir.

Lower Burma.—Prospects are unchanged.

Upper Burma.—Some damage by excessive rain has been reported. Crop prospects are fair, but paddy crops will fail at Yemethin if no rain within the week falls.

Assam.—Prospects are good.

Mysore.—Crops and prospects are good.

Berar.—Picking of cotton has commenced in Basim and Amraoti.

Hyderabad.—Crops are good in Central India. ...gs have commenced.

...—Harvest prospects are good, and ...lling.

...ENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

...Department.—Colonel A. H. Murray, ...ery, has been appointed to be a Colonel

...Thomason has been confirmed as a De...nt Commissary-General, of the Second

...undermentioned Officers have been admitted ...Indian Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Macpher...yal Warwickshire Regiment; and Amesbury, ...Lancashire Regiment; Second-Lieutenants ...East Yorkshire; and Raven, South Stafford...Regiments.

...r-General Sir George White, Quetta District, ...n granted leave for six months.

...el Skinner, 3rd Bengal Infantry, has been ...ted to reside out of India.

...following three Majors have been promoted ...ant-Colonels on the Staff Corps:—Alister...on, Stewart Rolland, and Henry Vincent. ...el John Sexton has been admitted to the ...'s allowance.

...lic Works Department.—Mr. Drury, Superior ...e Establishment, has been granted extraor...leave for six months.

...Mitchell has been transferred to the Govern...t of Madras.

Numerous temporary and permanent appointments among the Executive and Assistant Engineers in State Railways under local administration between July and September, have been gazetted.

Foreign Department.—Mr. Barnes, Baluchistan Agency, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr. Brereton officiates as Agent to the Governor-General, at Benares, *vice* Mr. Adams.

Finance Department.—Sanction has been accorded to the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Madras at Alleppey, Travancore.

Legislative Department.—Mr. Harvey James has been granted leave for four months and fifteen days; Mr. Stephenson officiating as Secretary, and Mr. ...ley as Deputy Secretary.

...ation Department.—The services of Surgeon-Colonel Richardson have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces on the return of Surgeon-General Rice.

Surgeon-Colonel Pilcher officiates as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

Public Works Department.—The services of Mr. R. A. English have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

THE VICEROY AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at Mysore last evening, and was met at the station by H. H. the Maharaja, and the principal officers. A procession was formed, and the whole party proceeded towards the Viceregal residence. The whole place was elaborately decorated, the great feature being the galleries of the boys and girls of the various schools. In replying to the Municipal address H. E. the Viceroy made a special reference to the educational institutions. There was a great concourse of girls from the Maharanee's Girls' School.

A DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce will form a deputation to H. E. Viceroy, when here, for the purpose of personally representing the present unfavourable position of this city in respect of railway communications, especially in connection with the Madras-Bezwada Railway. The Trades Association, native merchants, and others will also press the importance of the connection.

LORD WENLOCK'S TOUR.

H. E. the Governor has had a successful tour so far, being well received everywhere. His Excellency is at Trichinopoly now.

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD Nov. 11.

The pamphlet scandal case here has taken an unexpected development. Mitra, the defendant, became suddenly ill, on Tuesday evening, and his friends immediately came to the conclusion that he had been poisoned. This fear was so strong that a part of Mitra's vomit was immediately despatched to Bombay for analysis. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, who is attending the man is, however, of opinion, that there has been no poisoning, and that Mitra is suffering from an acute attack of peritonitis. Mitra is not yet out of danger.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant Brand, Officiating Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer, and will be graded below Lieutenant Dickson and above Lieutenant West, 23rd, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Regiment, Bombay Infantry.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Spragne, to officiate in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Jennings transferred to the Civil Department for temporary employment.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants will on arrival in India be attached for duty to the British Regiments specified:—To the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, T. Parker, Abbey, and Dudgeon; to 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers Watts and Steward.

The undermentioned Officer has been seconded for service on the Staff:—Captain Chapman, I. S. C., Superintendent of Army Schools, Bombay Presidency, Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Rifle Regiment.

The undermentioned Medical Officers of the Indian Medical Service are posted to general duty, Poona District:—Surgeon-Lieutenants Swinton and Burnett.

The following General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India are republished:—Under instructions from Horse Guards, 2nd-Lieutenant Badcock, on appointment to the Yorkshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed from Simla to Bombay to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—2nd Bombay Lancers—Captain Kenny, Staff Corps, to remain at Poona from 1st November to 19th December, 1892, on private affairs.

Captain Graves proceeded from Indore to Nusseerabad to join the 20th Bombay Infantry, in consequence of the departure of Lieutenant Hill to Nusseerabad, to rejoin his own Regiment the 20th Bombay Infantry.

The following appointments have been made:—14th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Jacob, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, officiates as Wing Commander in addition to his duties as Wing Officer; Lieutenant Bell, Wing Officer, officiates as Quarter-Master, in addition to his other duties.

H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to nominate Lieutenant Birdwood, 1st Bombay Lancers, for appointment in Army Remount Department as Superintendent, Sahiranpur Depot, which appointment will shortly be vacated by Major Webb.

Captain Haplin, 7th Bombay Infantry, has rejoined his own Regiment, at Raipur, on the 7th instant.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

The performance on Thursday of "The Gondoliers" by the Willard Opera Company if not perhaps so distinct a success as the former pieces have been, but it evidenced the plucky spirit of the manager who evidently believes in aspiring high. The opera was well-mounted and costumed, and taken all round the acting merited as high a meed of praise as the other pieces have done. It is a piece which makes severe calls upon the players. Still everything considered, the audience had every justification for its hearty reception of the piece. The play is so well-known that it is needless to repeat the plot. But the cast was well-distributed, and each one with due regard to what was required. To Miss Vera Patey and to Miss Ethel Mackay great praise is due for their impersonation of the "contadini" Tessa and Gianetta. The former scored an encore for her rendering of the beautiful song When a Lovely Maiden marries," and was very graceful in the cachuka dance, which she also had to repeat. Miss Cora Milne was charming as the Duchess of Plaza Toro, if a trifle unsympathetic, but that is a matter of opinion after all. Miss Bennett left nothing to desire as the Duchess's daughter, Casilda. Mr. Hall as Don Alhambra del Bolere was distinctly funny, but, perhaps, a little too youthful and sprightly as the Grand Inquisitor. His songs "No Possible Doubt Whatever" and "There lives a King" were well sung and secured a re-demand. Messrs. E. Fearnly and P. Bathurst as Marco and Guiseppe Palmieri, the Gondoliers, sustained their parts well. It was unfortunate the former was suffering from a cough, and was thus unable to do full justice to his songs. Mr. Willard as the Duke of Plaza Toro, "Limited," was good. Mr. Willard is in the habit of interpolating the text with topical touches, for which Mr. Gilbert might not thank him but the audience appreciates them so what matter? They are not supposed to know much about the monsoons in Venice, but Gondoliers sometimes fall in with Italian sailors we suppose. Mr. Munro undertook the part of Luiz, and did what little he had to do well. But Miss Bennett deserves a word of prise for her singing in this duet with Casilda, but Mr. Munro might perhaps have been slightly more active.

The Gondoliers will be repeated to-night, and on Monday there will be a change of programme.

H. E. THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HER MAJESTY'S FLAGSHIP BOADICEA, which arrived in the harbour at 9 o'clock, on Thursday night, from Colombo, brought his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Admiral W. R. Kennedy. Major C. J. Blomfield, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, went on board the flagship yesterday morning to meet his Excellency, who intimated that he would land privately, and desired to dispense with all formalities. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Austrian man-of-war Saida, now in harbour, at 8 a. m., yesterday to announce the arrival of his Excellency, to which the Boadicea replied by firing a similar salute. His Excellency, who landed later on, is now putting up at his temporary residence at the Marine Lines, and will probably remain there about ten days. The Boadicea left Colombo on Saturday, the 5th instant, for Bombay. She sailed from Bombay in the month of May last, for Colombo, and then she proceeded to Trincomalee, where she remained for some time, and then returned to Colombo for the Queen's Birthday festivities. After remaining about eleven days at the latter port she sailed again to Point de Galle, and then called at the following ports:—Island of Rodrigues, Mauritius, Diego Saurez, Farquishar, and the Seychelles, afterwards returning to Colombo. From Colombo she again sailed for Trincomalee, where she remained for about six weeks, and then left for Colombo and Bombay. As there are several cases of fever on board, no one was permitted to board her until the Health Officer of the Port visited the vessel. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The Boadicea will remain in Bombay for about a fortnight, and will then sail for Trincomalee.

LATTER-DAY ICONOCLASTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

THERE is a sect amongst us which grows stronger every day—a school of narrow-minded theorists, whose *cult* is practically destructive of everything visionary, poetic, and beautiful; and who will end by smashing all our ideals, if, like the faithful of other times, we do not take severe measures to arrest the progress of their heresy. In the age of these iconoclasts nothing is sacred—no custom worth preserving—no theme worth discussing—no sentence worth saying, unless it plainly tends towards the welfare of the community at large—or to put it in words of vulgar simplicity—unless "it has money in it." As in other religions, the image-breakers are of both sexes, the feminine, so-called, predominating—though in truth there is very little of the ideal woman to be seen in the ranks of the modern social iconoclasts; for like their wild prototypes, in their enthusiasm, they become apparently unsexed. As recklessly as any revolutionary they shout "down" with everything that is not strictly utilitarian. Now it is one cry, now another with which they lead their followers on. Away with aristocratic office-holders; away with expensive funerals; away with weddings and bride cakes; away with the office of Laureate, away with everything, but the mean every-day necessaries of bread and cheese and boots and beer. They would cut life entirely short of ornamentation. The lilies of the field would be censured for extravagance; the peacock for wearing his gay feathers in common; the squirrel for trailing an unnecessary length of fur tail in the damp grass, as well as the young mother for making a doll of her baby with a pink sash and shoes, or the dowager for sweeping the drawing-room carpet with her rich velvet dress. Under the stern superintendence of the new iconoclasts, the world would become like a huge convict establishment with inmates whose hair, and conversation, and clothes would be cut with a view solely to their usefulness. This is the kind of Paradise to which the doctrine of the latter-day iconoclast directs our eyes; but it is doubtful if even the most fanatic of its followers would be happy when they arrive there.

***

When the reformed church, with the first great English iconoclast movement, swept away the splendour and the pageantry of its ceremonials, it robbed itself of a beauty and fascination—to which few church-goers are unsusceptible. At the Brompton Oratory this week, one of the most impressive services was carried out on the occasion of the wedding of Mr. Charles Edmund De Trafford, of Hothorpe, near Rugby, brother of Sir Humphrey De Trafford, with Lady Agnes Mary Pia Fielding, the youngest daughter of the late Earl of Denbigh and a sister of the present Earl. The church with its magnificent marbles, rich draperies, and massive candelabra, brilliant with innumerable candles, and fragrant with flowers and incense, was filled by the wedding guests, and the crowds of people interested in the ceremony which was the first wedding service celebrated by Archbishop Vaughan since his translation to Westminster. The nuptial mass was said by the Rev. H. S. Bowden of the Oratory, and the wedding sermon preached by the Rev. Barnard Vaughan, S. J., a brother of the Archbishop, the choir singing a mass by Witeka, and an ave maria by Arcadelt.

The bride wore a cream white satin dress, embroidered with silver and trimmed with Brussels lace, a diamond necklace and pendant, diamond stars, and a little coronet of natural orange blossoms under her long tulle veil, and was given away by her brother, the Earl of Denbigh. In attendance on the bride were four little boys and four little girls, Viscount Fielding, the Hon. Hugh Fielding, Ladies Mary and Dorothy Fielding, and Master Cary-Elwes, nephews and nieces of the bride, Miss Cicily and Miss Gundred O'Brien, nieces of the bridegroom, and Master Cecil De Trafford, a cousin of the bridegroom—dressed after Vandyck's picture of the children of Charles I. The little girls wore long white satin frocks with deep lace, and the boys grey plush suits, and looked delightfully quaint and pretty. At the wedding breakfast, which was given by the bride's uncle, General P. Fielding, of 23, Prince's Gate, there were only present the near relatives of the bridegroom and of the bride, who is still in mourning for the death of her father the late Earl of Denbigh, which occurred within the year. Among the guests were:—The Earl and Countess of Albemarle and the Ladies Keppel, the Hon. Mabel Sturt, Sir Charles and Lady Clifford, Sir Humphry and Lady De Trafford, Lady Annette De Trafford, Lady Louisa Fielding, Sir Mountstuart, Lady and Miss Grant Duff, Winifred, Lady Howard of Glossop, Lady Herbert of Lea, Lady Anne Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. Cary-Elwes, Sir Harry and Lady Tichborne, the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. and Lady G. Petre, the Archbishop of Westminster, Rev. H. S. Bowden, the Very Rev. J. B. Murphy, Chaplain to the Earl of Denbigh, the Rev. Fathers Vaughan, S.J., Sweeney, O.S.B., Richmond, O.B., Leslie, S.J., as well as several other Intimates of the family. A very splendid assortment of wedding gifts to both the bride and bridegroom were on show, the most unique being the Archbishop's presents of silver statuettes of the Good Sheperd and St. Agnes, the Leicestershire County Cricket Club, a beautiful silver tea service; the employés on the Hothorpe estate, a marble clock, the Hothorpe servants, a set of silver mounted writing materials; the servants at the Earl of Denbigh's House, Newnham Paddocks, a silver toilet set; the cottagers at Monks Kirby, a China tea service The costumes worn at the wedding showed the prevailing fashion to lie in voluminous sleeves some what of the old gigot shape—very full and suddenly narrowed to the wrist. Fur in narrow bands. Three or more rows was much worn as trimming to capes and three-quarter length cloaks. Fur also was introduced as vests to some bodices, but except on very slight figures, it is a hazardous experiment to allow a dressmaker to try. The Russian blouse in coloured cloth with gold or dark embroidery, and a fur edging on the sleeves, the collar and up the side thus laps, were very much in evidence, looking dressy as well as seasonable on figures that it suited. But like all semi-fitting garments, it is often a fatal mistake to adopt it. Wide brimmed felt hats with tiny crowns, trimmed with velvet and feathers and with narrow ribbon velvet strings tied at the throat were worn with the Russian jackets. All things Russian promise to be in fashion this season, and even on evening dresses fur will be very much worn by those who follow the dictates of the oracle who guides the hand of the modistes of the world.

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Since Mr. George Kennan wrote the story of the Russian patriot's sufferings under the paternal Government of the Czar Russian literature, dealing with the subject in all its phases has in spite of the prohibition of the Press Bureau at St. Petersburg found its way constantly into circulation. One of the latest publications of the kind is a series of thrilling adventures under the title of "Strange Tales of a Nihilist," written by Mr. William Le Queux, whose novel "Guilty Bonds" was suppressed in Russia by order of the Czar. In recognition of this delicate compliment to the author's talent in "fitting" the cap he has dedicated his Nihilist story to his Imperial Majesty, and possibly may thus be favoured with another royal advertisement. The stories which Mr. Le Queux has collected, from authentic sources, the sequel of the acts of tyranny which the Russian Government practises on those subjects who hold political views at variance with its own. If Nihilist methods of vengeance are startling, those of the agents of the Russian Secret Police are equally unconstitutional. It will interest many to follow the hero in his various difficult missions of Nihilist executioner. It will shock some to think of him fondling and kissing charming traitresses whose lives he was compelled to cut short. It we are inclined to censure his rough and ready treatment of his victims we must acknowledge that he had been taught the cruel lesson by the more dreadful, if less fatal, punishment of the knout.

***

School-boys and girls will delight in Mrs. Saxby's new story "Viking Boys," a tale of the Shetland Isles, with which many are already acquainted through other books by the same author. There are very few people, indeed, who cannot be pleased with pleasure, looking back to gypsying on river-islands, and bivouacking in sea-side caves; and in spite of advanced education in high schools and colleges, the same wild desire for freedom from the restraints of conventionality pervades the children of to-day. To these Mrs. Saxby's story will be a source of great pleasure. They will enjoy following the Vikings among the islands and fighting other boy-foes, they will enjoy their strange adventures, and at last, when the make-believe feud is over, the joyful picnic at which they settled the treaty of peace. The pretty blue cover with a boat tossing about in the waves, gives a pleasant idea of what is inside, and for adventurous little boys, it would be hard to find a nicer birthday or Christmas gift-book. It is published by J. Nisbet, price 3/6.

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Americans though revolutionary in their ways are not as destructive as other iconoclasts. If they break down an old fashion, they replace it by a new one. They don't leave us mourning before an empty pedestal. American dancing-masters, finding that the old forms of quadrilles and valses have palled on their pupils, met in conference this week in New York to decide on new fashions in dances for the coming season. During the discussion which lasted three days over forty compositions were tested with a view to selecting the prettiest, most suitable, and most popular by the *ultimatum* of the majority. It was noticed that the white-haired professors danced with as much vigour and zest as the youngest men present growing youthful again with the exhilaration of their movements. As a result of the meeting, the deux-temps waltz, which has always been a favourite in New York, was revived. Some other new movements were chosen for study in all dancing schools, one of which is the National Park quadrille in which eight ladies and four gentlemen take part. It was specially designed for assemblies in which gentlemen are in the minority; and for this reason, it should become popular in the old country at home, where, even if the men exist, they are seldom available for dancing purposes.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.

LONG before these words appear, Tennyson will be buried: not with the outward signs of a nation's mourning: not with long lines of soldiers and to the music of muffled drums: but in the nation's place of honour—in the Abbey—we say *the* Abbey as if there were but one. And long before these words appear every poet will have sent in his threnody. Let me refrain, which is the easier, as I am not a poet. But let me set down something, if only in common gratitude, to show the power of Tennyson over my own generation. I see a boy—Oh! how low ago it seems!—sitting alone in a room. He devours the "Lotos Eaters," "Locksley Hall," the "Ballad of Oriana," "Œnone," the "Palace of Art," the "May Queen," the "Two Voices." As he reads his cheek is glowing, his heart is beating, his eyes are charged with tears, his pulse is quick. Oh! wondrous wizard, thus to move the heart! Oh! spring time and youth, when the heart can so be moved! I see the same boy a year or two later: he stands under the harvest moon on the sands of Freshwater Bay, reading by the light of the moon the new poem of "Maud." It is not a sentimental thing, this reading by moonlight; he has simply come out under the light of the moon because he wants to be alone with the poem. It is the beginning of the Crimean war. All hearts are uplifted; the fleets are sailing; the troops are embarking; and the poet's words strike straight home.

Let it go or stay, so I wake to the higher aims
Of a land that has lost for a little her lust of gold,
And love of a peace that was full of wrongs and shames,
Horrible, hateful, monstrous, not to be told.

Do we want, once more, the lessons of war? Perhaps. Certainly, the time was come in the Fifties for another of the many and useful lessons of war. Again, I see in a college room a group of undergraduates sitting round the fire. One is reciting. He knows his "In Memoriam" by heart. Page after page he delivers it. From end to end he can repeat it without a mistake. I wonder if he does still remember it. He is now Governor of a Colony, a Statesman, and a Ruler. Does he still refresh his soul with repeating "In Memoriam?" And I see another, or the same, group of undergraduates, sitting on a summer evening on the trim lawn of a college garden reading aloud, and in turns, the "Idylls of the King;" he who has to read "Guinevere" breaks down, and is fain to stop. That was our last reading together, for we all became Bachelors, and went out into the world each his own way; and one of that group is now Master of the grey old college; and another is this Governor of a Colony; and a third is a learned Professor; and a fourth is dead; and a fifth has vanished; and the last is a kind of a novelist. Now, whatever we are, or whatever we have done, it is Tennyson who put great thoughts—noble thoughts—into our hearts, whatever use we have since made of them. It was Tennyson, more than any other man, who moulded the generation of men who are now in their fifties. Maurice, Carlyle, Tennyson—these are the three—the great three—who led and taught and inspired us. To these add Wordsworth, Thackeray, and Dickens, perhaps Ruskin. A few there were—but very few—who had already discovered Browning. My poor young friends—you who are still in your early twenties—you have no such guides. These men, it is true, still speak to you, but not as they spoke to us—not with the ancient freshness. I cannot find that you have any leaders to compare with ours.

When one goes into the City in search of something, he very commonly misses what he went after, but lights upon something that he did not expect. This was my fortune the other day. I went in search of a certain man. I could not find that man. I found, however, the Feast of Tabernacles. It was close beside Bevis Marks, that secluded corner of the City where Sampson Brass had his residence. The place is haunted by memories of Dick and Sally and the Marchioness and Quilp. To the south of Bevis Marks—Dick never found it out—lies a group of buildings quaint and interesting. They contain two or more paved courts; there are schools, there are alms-houses, and there is a place of worship. It is, in fact, the central place of the Spanish Jews—the Sephardim. To this synagogue Disraeli was brought as a baby. The place reminds one a little of a Spanish convent. I looked in the other day; service was just over, the people were dispersing, but beside the synagogue there was erected a small oblong structure of wood, painted green, with a glass door. This building was filled with children sitting round a table covered with a white cloth. They were eating bread, olives, grapes, and cake. When they had finished they all came trooping out. Then I went in. The table was loaded with these good things—very fine bread, olives, grapes, and nuts. There was also a silver chalice, in which was some consecrated wine which they had sipped. The Feast is held in memory of the time when the Israelites lived in the Desert. The building is a Tabernacle; it must be of wood, and the roof must be of withies or osiers, so loosely put together that the sky is visible through them. The Feast, which includes other celebrations, lasts for nine days, but the shops are not, I believe, kept closed during the whole time.

Does anybody in the world, except myself and the Five Libraries, possess a copy of the works of John Marchant, Gentleman? He wrote in the year of grace 1753, a book entitled "Lusus Juveniles; or, Youth's Recreation." It is a collection of poems, divided into six sections, of which the two first display the "Natures, Actions, and Employments of Birds, Animals, &c., humorously displayed and moralised, together with Rural Diversions, pleasantly described and improved." The moralisings and the improvings are shown by the titles of the poems. Thus, the Cat playing with the Mouse suggests "Justice, slow but certain;" Playing at Duck and Drake—"A good conscience the best support;" Snap Dragon—"Nuptial Squabbles;" Hunting the Hare—"Virtue persecuted;" Fowling—the "Curse of Tyranny;" Sheep Shearing—"Charity Universal;" the Bowling Green—"Trade Fortuitons;" and Reaping—the "Improvement of Time." With these illustrations of a forgotten moralist one might lay down the book, but for one thing. Everybody knows the round game, which kept up late as the year 1834, in one English village at least, of cock-throwing. On Shrove-Tuesday the simple villagers tied cocks to stakes and threw sticks at them, breaking their limbs in the most brutal manner possible. John Marchant, Gentleman, is the only writer who has ever given a reason for this sport. He tells us, in flowing verse, how, in the days of Danish invasion, a plot for the seizure of a Danish fort by a small body of Britons was defeated by the awaking and the crowing of all the cocks in the place. It was on a Tuesday, therefore, ever after, the memory of that unlucky cock-crowing is kept alive by the torture and slaugther of the cocks in this manner.

E'er since that sad unlucky time,
The Race have ru'd their Father's Crime;
Still as returns that fatal Day,
Their Lives are made a Sport and Play.
That day are Thousands of them seen,
Battered and bruised by Boys and Men;
Ty'd to a Stake must stand the Stroke,
And feel their Limbs in Pieces broke.

But he will not allow that the practice can be defended. Nearly a hundred years in advance of his age, the moralist concludes, with feeling better than his rhymes:—

It shows a Temper too inclined
To Cruelty of every Kind;
A Custom barb'rous and absurd,
And should by Christians be abhorr'd.

Here is a sovereign remedy against the Fiend Borrower. It is very simple, and has seldom been known to fail. The Borrower comes, and he unfolds his tale; he only wants so much—just so much—to tide him over. On Monday at ten his difficulties will cease; till then he is in a tight place. Lend him, say, a quarter of what he asks; only a quarter; even an eight, or a sixteenth, will sometimes be sufficient. Accompany the loan with a careful note entered in a pocket book recording his promise to repay on a certain day—generally, as I said, next Monday morning at ten. Be this very seriously, and inform him with much importance that you rely on his promise. Of course he will not repay on Monday morning at ten; but he will never come near you again as long as he lives. This rule I have known to fail twice, and twice only in my own experience. It was the case of a lady, who brought a dismal, woeful story. She wanted a certain sum of money—a two-figure sum—immediately, or she would lose I know not what, but there would be nothing left to make life desirable. If I would only lend her the money—there was a large sum coming to her that day two months—she would give me a bill on a promissory note for the amount. She was perfectly certain about being able to repay it on the day named. Very good, I lent her that sum of money, which of course I could not afford to lose. When the day came, the promissory note was not taken up. Several years passed by, and then she wrote, asking permission to inscribe a book to me, as to her very dear old friend. This was too much. Plain truths followed by return post, but I suppose that she is still impenitent. Another case was that of a young American. He had the frankest, sunniest, truthfullest face that was ever granted to any young man since the world began. There was not an atom of guile in that face; he was only about nineteen or twenty. He wanted, he said, nothing but one sovereign—only one sovereign. That would help him on his way to Liverpool. Once there, he had friends who would ship him across to his people in St. Louis. His father, he said, was a leading lawyer in that city. Once at home, he would send back the money immediately. Of course, I ought not to have lent him to his own Consul; but we are all weak; we are all gullible. It was not much. I lent him the money. I pointed out to the youth, as one quite old enough to be his father, and of great experience, that if he chose to break his word he would not quite break me, although a writer's is a poor trade, as everybody knows. But, I urged, he would have behind him, for the rest of his life, the recollection of the fact that he had been a rogue and a liar. Upon which he laughed heartily, begged to shake me by the hand, pocketed the sovereign, and vanished. Nor to this day have I heard aught from that lad of the sunny, bright, and frank countenance—that Knight of the Cheerful Cheek. So that he has actually got that fact behind him. He can remind himself every day that he is a rogue. And I wonder if his handsome face is still as sunny and frank as when I gazed upon it.

Do our women drink? A lady reads a paper before the Church Congress and accuses them of the fact. When you come to look into her charges you find that they amount to this: in certain fast sets of "Society" some girls like champagne, and some like whisky and soda. Other charges are made about women lower down in the scale; they are seen, it is said, in the public-houses. Now let us—nearly all the readers of the *Queen* belong to the upper middle class and the class of culture—look round, and ask ourselves how many ladies we know who drink. In the course of a life of over fifty years' duration I do not think I have personally known a single one. I have perhaps heard of one here and one there, but I have never known one. More. I have asked a good many people of my acquaintance how many ladies they have known who can be called drunkards. Most of them say—not one. My friends, it may be objected, are not in "Society;" they are only the best educated and the most highly cultured people in the world; but they do not belong to "Society." Let us suppose that the charge is true as regards a small section called "Society"—one strikes these people in places of resort, such as the South of France. We will also suppose that there are drunken women in the lower classes. In either case they are few; if any cases occur above the lowest stratum, they are so rare that one speaks of the case with amazement; it is regarded as a disease. It is a scare without any foundation. Our women are, I am convinced, as far from intemperance as ever they were; more's farther, in fact. I have a book, for instance, written about a year 1825, in which a party at Vauxhall is described. One of the party is a girl. She is represented as taking three or four glasses of punch—three or four! What would be your feelings, madam, if you saw your daughter of eighteen taking three or four glasses of rum punch? But it was thought nothing at Vauxhall seventy years ago. I have another book, in which there is a description of a boarding-house at Bath about a hundred years ago. The ladies all drink wine, and plenty of it. One lady who lives out of the house, and comes over to dinner, always brings with her a decanter, which she calls her wine, but scandal says it is brandy. A general complaint against tea drinking a hundred and fifty years ago was that it led to drinking of drams. And of drams there were as many as are the cocktails of an American saloon. No; with submission to the noble ladies who are moved to indignation upon this subject, our wives and daughters do not drink. The "Barbarians" of Matthew Arnold, who have nothing to do and no tastes and no culture, may drink; the poor creatures down—down below—may drink. Between these two extremes women do not drink. That, at least, is my experience and my belief.

Here are a few more notes in continuation on early eighteenth century dinners. They are notes gathered as one reads, without sequence. Mackerel were served with gooseberries; crab, salmon, and lobster with fennel. Pickled mangoes were already in use, with potargo, another West India pickle.

What Lord of old would bid his Cook prepare
Mangoes, Potargo, Champignons, Caviare?

Quince was first introduced into apple pie by one Trotter, whose name was given to that goodly dish. Lettuce was eaten to induce sleep; beef or piecrust—especially the latter—inclined the thoughts to seriousness. Cornwall was famous for squab pie; Devon for white pot; Leicester for beans and bacon—"food of kings!" exclaims the poet. A boar's head was graced with sweet rosemary and bays, and an orange or a pippin was stuck in his mouth.

Sack and the well spic'd Hippocras the Wine,
Wassail the Bowl with ancient Ribbands fine;
Porridge with Plumbs and Turkeys with the Chine.

No dinner company was to contain more than seven or less than three. Well—I am not sure—I have had some very enjoyable dinners at which there were no more than two. Formerly, currants were served with veal, and virgin honey was spread over beef; but, says the poet, these customs are changed since we have discovered the flavour of recombole, shalot, and garlic. Finally, he enjoins patience for the errors and failings of the cook; and so we leave the author of the "Art of Cookery"—

Good nature must some Failings overlook,
Not Wilfulness, but Errors of the Cook.
A String won't always give the Sound designed
By the Musician's Touch and Heavenly Mind.
Perhaps no Salt is thrown about the Dish,
Or no fry'd Parsley scattered on the Fish.
Shall I in passion from my dinner fly,
And hopes of Pardon to my Cook deny
For things which carelessness might oversee,
And all Mankind commit as well as he?

MRS. SHAW AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

MRS. SHAW achieved an artistic success on Thursday evening, as she also did last night, and although, owing to counter-attractions, the audience was not so large as might otherwise have been the case, there were sufficient people present to let the whole town know next morning what an excellent entertainment they had missed. The audience was not so small as to be discouraging, and at the same time it was an essentially critical and musical one. Mrs. Shaw's modesty is like her merit, and she feared that where there many items of her own the public might grow tired and wish for a little relief. We doubt whether it was wise to introduce local talent. We have no wish to disparage it and do not deny that it was of the best available, but like the poor it is always with us, and we can have it at any amateur concert. Anyhow Mrs. Shaw's resources in the way of varying the programme were limited, and it must be allowed she did her best. A few professionals would have been welcome for her own contributions to the evening's entertainment it is impossible to speak in terms of too high praise. Mrs. Shaw's fame is so great and now so world-wide that it was not to be imagined Bombay would have to associate itself with any new success the lady might achieve. But that she maintained her high reputation and justified the adulations, which have been poured upon her in all parts of the world, goes without saying. We have some skilful amateur whistlers in Bombay, and those who went to hear Mrs. Shaw expected nothing better from a musical point of view than they had already heard. It was the fact that a lady was to whistle which for the most part attracted them. It was not long, however, before they realised that the musical merit of her performances far eclipsed anything they had heard before, and her wonderful development of a gift of nature most of us possess in a small degree greatly exceeded their utmost expectations. The programmes of both evening's entertainments were extensive, with a variety of composition calculated to put to the test the lady's capabilities. From sweet, simple, melodious airs calling for full soft, flute-like notes to the brilliant rippling rapid movement of the piccolo, every effort was faultless. There is only one word which seems adequately to cover Mrs. Shaw's performances, and that the one which Dominie Sampson was wont to employ in connection with all occurrences which were beyond his comprehension——"pro-di-gi-ous!" Her interpretation of the various musical compositions she attacks is truthful, her compass is extensive, and her articulation exquisite. Every note is clear, pure, melodious.

The programme of Thursday evening opened with an overture by a string band under the baton of Her Otto Sellar. Mrs. Shaw's appearance was heartily greeted by the audience. Arditi's "Il Bacio" was her first piece. The demands for a repetition were most emphatic, but the lady acknowledged the compliment merely by returning and bowing. A marked contrast was displayed in her next rend

THE BELGAUM WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 8.

The Belgaum week was to have come to an end last Saturday, but its "crowning glory" the moonlight picnic had to be postponed till Monday owing to the heavy rain which fell right through Saturday evening. Some fears for the success of the picnic must have been felt when thick clouds appeared yesterday afternoon, but they passed away and last night was a glorious one. The "moonlight picnic and supper" was given by the members of the Indian Civil Service at Belgaum (at Hingoli), on the Vingoria Road, and was one laid on the broadest lines of hospitality. A picnic only by virtue of its being given out-doors. Every care and thought had been lavishly bestowed by our hosts to render their entertainment eminently successful. A large number of tents had been put up fully furnished and very prettily decorated. No single *contretemps* occurred. Nothing was forgotten. The only pity was that the guests could not bring better appetites to the magnificent supper prepared for them. Most people had dined half-an-hour earlier than usual at 8, but no dinner at all ought to have been the order of the day, for justice to be done to the "sumptuous repast" spread before them at 11 o'clock. One large table and several small ones for 4 and 6 had been arranged with much taste and skill. Programmes to let people know the exact hours for everything were placed about. One ran thus:—Promenading 9-30—12; fire-works, 10-15; supper, 11; dancing, 11-30.

By kind permission of Mr. Fleet, the Civil Service band will conduct Guy Fawkes to the funeral pyre. The fireworks were very good, and were a great source of delight to the crowds of natives who had collected to see the tamasha as well as to the invited Sahib-log. A huge bon-fire had been lit on a hill and might have been seen for miles round. Guy Fawkes was carried round on a chair. His attendants (natives) all being masked, looked very savage as well as grotesque. I forgot to say that Mr. Guy Fawkes before his extinction had had each and every guest introduced to him as he lay reclining on a sofa. Some ingenious person, too, contrived a mechanism by which the figure was made to bow on an introduction being made. After supper a [illegible] allowed to dance [illegible] was given for each [illegible] to turn round and [illegible] was won by Mr. [illegible] latter being presented [illegible] a prize. The [illegible] o'clock, and drove back [illegible] Civil Servants of [illegible] their very successful [illegible] by any of their guests for long years to come.

MILITARY NEWS.

The General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force has been directed to lay in a third month's supplies for the Kajuri Kach force.

Captains Watkins and Wood, of the Ordnance Department, are allowed to proceed to England on duty for twelve months for a special course of training.

It has been decided that service in Hunza, Nagar, and Gilgit shall be treated as foreign service, for purposes of family pensions to heirs of native soldiers and followers under the usual rules, with effect from the 3rd October, 1891.

The Secretary of State has decided that time on half-pay, not exceeding one year, shall be allowed to reckon as service for promotion and pension in the case of an officer of the Indian Staff Corps or of the Indian Medical service, placed on half-pay on account of ill-health contracted in the performance of military duty.

The Commander-in-Chief's scheme for providing extra messing for British troops, without additional expense to the State, has been approved by the Government of India, on condition that the extra contribution to be paid by the soldier does not cause his total stoppages to exceed 5½d. per diem, as allowed by Royal Warrant. Under this arrangement a fund, to be called the Extra Messing Fund, will be established, with effect from such date as may be found practicable for trying the experiment, in each regiment of British cavalry, battery or company of Royal Artillery and battalion of British Infantry arriving in India.

The Musketry Returns for the month of October, of the Poona District, show that the Worcestershire Regiment has 748 men exercised through the annual course of Musketry and 109 marksmen; the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, 903 men exercised and 96 marksmen, and the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, 886 men exercised, with 93 marksmen.

	Range Practices.	Field Practices.
[illegible]	4961	4981
[illegible]	5236	5236
[illegible]	3522	2808

[illegible] 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona [illegible] exercised and 132 marksmen, and [illegible] Bombay Light [illegible] exercised and [illegible] marksmen; the [illegible] Bombay Light [illegible] exercised and [illegible] marksmen; the [illegible] exercised and [illegible] marksmen; the 2nd Light Infantry, 393 men exercised and 21 marksmen. [illegible] Royal Sappers and Miners have [illegible] men exercised for 9 [illegible] 14 marksmen.

	1st Period.	Field Exercise.
[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	2617	2871
[illegible]	5135	5077
[illegible]	3077	....
[illegible]	3194	3194
[illegible]	5567	....

THE W. I. T. C. CASE.

A paper published in [illegible] Sporting [illegible] observes the Jockey Club, has made a [illegible] unduly personal [illegible] Stewards in connection with Indian [illegible] Jockey Club. We should not under ordinary circumstances refer to the matter, but what we consider the serious situation is that a prominent Native Chief is believed to be the patron of this journal, and that the attack was made in conjunction with remarks written in the interest of that Chief's stable. It behoves His Highness not only to repudiate all sympathy with the attack, which has been made apparently in his behalf, but to act in the matter as any gentleman would do, if he found himself similarly situated. In regarding to the subject of what is known in Turf circles as the *Dick Turpin* case, we have little to add to what we have already said. The English Jockey Club in their reply to the stewards of the W. I. T. C. declined to give any opinion until all the facts of the case were before them. On this the W. I. T. C. proceeded to dispose of the case, under a rule of theirs which ordains that no one racing under their rules can appeal to the law against any decision of theirs.

But their decision is, we are told, void by their own rules. It is provided that any steward who is interested in the issue of any matter under enquiry shall not take any part in such enquiry. Sir Charles Pritchard, one of the stewards, was so interested and declined to sit on the enquiry; but were none of the other members that sat in judgment on this case, or gave evidence in it, not pecuniarily interested? It is common talk that one or more, were Sir George Greaves has ever been most jealous of the reputation of the officers under his command. We now appeal to His Excellency to satisfy himself that no officer sitting on this case was so interested. The bookmakers are prepared to produce their books, in which it could easily be seen whether there is or is not any truth in the report. It behoves His Excellency to take action in the matter if only to stifle the scandal that is to be heard at race meetings all through the country. Captain McLaughlin, the owner of 'Amnesty', who ran second to 'Dick' Turpin, went down to Poona, but all his efforts to obtain information as to the grounds of the decision oft he W. I. T. C. were unavailing, and he even was treated with scant courtesy. He has placed his case in the hands of an eminent lawyer, and we are bound to have the facts of the case dragged into the light of day.

A BRUSH WITH CHINESE PIRATES.

The St. Luis *Globe Democrat* prints the following story of a brush with Chinese pirates:—"I once had an adventure with pirates on the coast of Canton," said Captain Ben Archie, a retired shipmaster who is now a few days at the Laclede. "I was outward bound from Boston in the Sarah Lee, and was carrying a mixed cargo of considerable value. I lost two men overboard in a typhoon, five were sick, and the rest of the crew barely sufficient to work the ship, much less defend her. We were working along slowly one day against a light head wind when three junks, well loaded with villainous-looking free-booters, bore down upon us. Their appearance did not worry me much, as we had two brass 6 pounders aboard, and I had loaded them myself. Besides, the men all had side arms, and I had a double-barrelled duck-ing gun loaded with buckshot. I waited until the foremost junk was within 400 yards, when I trained the bow gun upon its crowded decks and applied the match. To my surprise it would not fire. I ran the priming-iron down into the vent and found that the powder was making wet. I hurried to the other gun and found it in the same condition. We had shipped a coolie cook a few days before, and he had spiked my battery with a cup of water. I caught him just as he was about to leap overboard for a swim to the junks, placed him at the wheel, and ordered him to remain there under pain of death. I disposed of my six men around the decks to repel boarders, and when the foremost junk was within fifty yards I swept its decks with my big double-barrelled duck gun. A bombshell dropped into the pulsating heart of a coloured camp-meeting would not create such a panic. The junks all fell off. The pirates manœuvred, gesticulated, and yelled for an hour. Then they tried it again, all three keeping close together. I divided the barrels between two of them and they again fell off with a shrieking and jabbering that would have shamed pandemonium. They did not attack again, but kept along with us. They were evidently waiting for nightfall, when they would make a concerted attack under cover of the darkness. I tell you it was not a pleasant outlook. Just as the sun was going down a British man-of-war hove in sight. I was never much in love with Union Jack, but I tell you I was never so glad to see anything in my life. She came down with the wind, with every thread of canvas drawing, and the junks took to their heels. They did not start soon enough. After a short spurt the British opened with her bow-chasers. It required only one volley. Then she sailed square through the wreckage and water swarming with tawny bodies and kept on her course, leaving the wretched buccaneers to feed the sharks."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st November to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·139	W S W	4	81°6	55°1	44	...	...	...
Agra	30·102	N W	4	85°0	54°1	48	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·120	W	4	85°0	53°0	49	...	0·09	...
Allahabad	30·100	W N W	4	85°5	55°1	42	...	0·39	+0·30
Jhansi	30·145	N W	2	87°9	60°2	56	...	...	−0·02
Jacobabad	30·145	Calm	2	87°8	48°0	55	...	...	...
Karachi	30·141	N N E	11	89°0	59°5	50	...	...	...
Jeypore	30·195	Calm	4	85°1	49°2	65	...	0·02	−1·69
Ajmere	30·227	Calm	3	83°2	47°8	54	...	...	−0·04
Deesa	30·138	E	1	93°5	55°9	13	...	...	−0·05
Bhuj	30·108	Calm	6	89°4	62°9	71	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·091	E S E	4	89°9	60°0	59	...	...	−0·20
Veraval	30·071	N N E	8	92°1	64°3	45	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·181	N E	5	84°8	52°3	29	...	...	−0·08
Indore	30·154	N E	1	84°0	52°1	30	...	0·50	+0·37
Sangor	30·153	Calm	2	84°6	52°8	54	...	...	−0·16
Jubbulpore	30·181	Calm	2	84°0	50°9	74	...	...	−0·11
Hoshangabad	30·164	E	1	83°8	55°3	78	...	0·34	+0·23
Khandwa	30·172	Calm	2	85°7	54°6	74	...	0·41	+0·27
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	30·136	Calm	3	83°8	56°3	69	...	...	−0·46
Amraoti	30·135	N E	3	79°4	59°3	47	...	0·21	−0·05
Akola	30·160	Calm	2	84°5	53°1	65	...	...	−0·42
Surat	30·046	E	2	91°1	64°5	80	...	...	−0·17
Malegaon	30·148	W N W	5	85°9	51°5	54	...	0·17	−0·33
Bombay	30·062	E N E	11	87°3	72°8	56	...	0·97	+0·12
Poona	30·161	Calm	9	82°1	53°4	63	...	0·94	−0·41
Sholapur	30·141	E N E	7	83°8	55°8	42	...	...	−0·08
Satara	30·022	E	7	82°4	65°9	49	...	0·68	−0·02
Belgaum	30·083	E N E	7	78°3	56°2	60	...	0·41	−1·38
Goa	30·038	E	12	87°1	71°4	68	...	0·30	...
Karwar	30·024	N E	4	87°3	67°9	72	...	2·41	−1·02
Mangalore	29·969	E	2	88°5	70°9	71	...	1·43	+1·08
Calicut	29·955	E N E	6	87°2	74°6	77	0·02	4·25	−0·21
Cochin	29·946	N E	11	86°2	74°2	86	...	3·53	−0·89
Bangalore	29·108	N E	5	80°2	57°4	74	...	3·49	−1·89
Secunderabad	30·130	E N E	5	81°1	56°6	64	...	0·56	+0·42
Masulipatam	30·086	N	4	83°0	73°1	76	...	1·79	−4·69
Bellary	30·133	Calm	8	83°4	58°6	79	...	0·31	−1·11
Cuddapah	30·091	W S W	8	86°3	64°8	68	...	0·25	−2·10
Madras	30·031	N W	13	86°2	73°7	65	...	0·38	−7·51
Coimbatore	30·019	E	6	93°3	69°3	77	...	0·10	−2·12
Trichinopoly	30·062	N	4	87°6	71°9	67	...	1·29	−1·21
Negapatam	29·917	W N W	13	81°4	71°7	94	0·04	2·40	−5·10
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly or briskly in almost all districts. Readings are relatively very high at Ajmere and low on the Malabar Coast and at Negapatam. Gradients are moderately steep in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and over parts of the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts, and moderate or slight over the rest of the country. Winds are fairly normal in direction and have been moderate to fresh in force at Bombay, Goa, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Karwar, 16 at Bombay, and 12 at Ratnagiri, Goa and Allahabad. The day and night temperature variations are irregular and show that the temperature is now below the average in almost all places. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Deesa and Coimbatore and the lowest 47° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are irregular and the sky is overcast at Ratnagiri and partially clouded at Malegaon, Bombay, Belgaum, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Light showers have fallen at Cochin and Negapatam. The isobars on the East and West Coasts indicate that fresh to strong winds accompanied by rain are probably blowing to the westwards of the Malabar Coast and to the south-eastwards of Madras out at sea. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and on and off the Coromandel Coast, the baric gradients are moderately steep and indicate the probability of moderate to fresh winds there. The air in the neighbourhood of Negapatam continues to be damp and cloudy and rain is probable there. Cold weather conditions obtain over nearly the whole country, and the weather continues to be fine, clear and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The barometer has risen in all parts of the India region, in most places briskly: distribution unchanged. A strongly marked cold weather type of wind north-westerly down the Gangetic plain, northerly in Bengal and the greater part of the Bay are and Sind, and north-easterly to easterly in the western half of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, force is freshening in several part of the country. Temperature has risen in many stations in north-east India and in the Central Provinces, but has fallen more or less elsewhere. The mean temperature is below the normal except in Burma, and the abnormal deficiency is considerable in most provinces. The weather is fine, and the only rainfall is a few showers in the south of the Peninsula and Rangoon. The weather appears settled and gives no indication of a possible change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th November, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·918
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·4
Dew Point	61·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·532
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	87·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·6
General Direction of Wind	ENE, NE, ENE, E, ENE, NNW, N, E.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	253
From midnight to midnight.	

THE LUCK OF THE THRIFTLESS.

Two brothers in Hangchow, both worthless characters and spendthrifts, being brought face to face with a state of things which caused them great solicitude, says a China paper, were relieved of their anxiety by a stroke of good luck. Having contracted debts everywhere, the various stores and other creditors began to press them for payment at the 8th moon feast, with the usual activity of debt-toollectors. The bond had already sold and pawned all their valuables and other belongings, excepting the rickety shanty which covered their heads. They then began unroofing the house and selling tiles and other portable and saleable parts of their lodging, to meet the demands of their creditors. While digging up a large slab of stone from the ground they discovered four wine jars buried deep in the ground. On examining the find, to their unbounded joy the contents of the jars proved to be money, each jar containing as much as four hundred dollars. Possessed of this sum, they with good grace met the demands of their creditors, and were enabled to pass the settling day in glee.

GLASGOW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND CURRENCY.

The quarterly meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures was held on the 17th ult. in the hall of the Merchants' House, Mr. Robert Balloch, the president, in the chair.

The minutes submitted included that of a recent meeting of the directors, at which they resolved not to take part officially in the forthcoming currency conference in Edinburgh.

Mr. G. Handasyde Dick moved as an amendment to the finding of the directors:—

"That this meeting approves of the final action of the Edinburgh and Leith Chambers so far as put before it, and sympathises with the efforts of both Chambers to arrive at a true conclusion relative to the currency question: also, that this meeting requests the directors to discuss the currency question without further delay, and, if advisable, to call a special general meeting to consider and decide what action, if any, should be taken."

In speaking to the amendment, Mr. Dick said that all desire to have this terrible question settled were entitled to their sympathy. In other quarters they were discussing the question, but the subject had been hushed out of court at that Chamber whenever it had been brought up. Mr. Dick said he had a duty in the matter; he dare not hold his tongue. He had studied his question for many years; he had with him all the great financial authorities in London and elsewhere, and he could not allow this question to lapse without being discussed and considered. Especially could he not remain silent when he saw we were face to face over the whole world with such a commercial position as the most members had never seen before.

Mr. Daniel Crawford seconded.

The chairman said he thought the time was near at hand when the Chamber might take up this question. There had a conjunction of circumstances, the first being the International Conference to discuss the question, and if the Chamber could suppose their counsel would be of any value it would be desirable that the Chamber should meet and discuss it. One difficulty, it appeared to him, was the vastness of the subject, and the difficulty of getting members to attend and discuss the various branches of the subject as fully as Mr. Dick would wish. A meeting might very well be held to discuss one branch of the subject, viz., that affecting India. He should be pleased to see such a discussion conducted in a business-like way. Another branch on which the Chamber could very easily give an opinion was the position of the Government with regard to its servants, civil and military. If it was agreeable, the Chamber would give Mr. Dick the opportunity he sought.

Mr. Dick: Not the opportunity I seek, but the whole Chamber.

Mr. William M'Ewen said he could not comprehend several of the matters which Mr. Dick had brought before the Chambor. (Laughter.) He had had some correspondence with Mr. Dick, and, after giving his letters the most careful consideration, he had never been able to comprehend what he would be at. (Laughter.) He would like to know what was wanted, and how it was to be done. Did they wish to bring up silver to an equality with gold? There must be one standard of measure, whether it was gold or silver, but it was impossible they could have two commodities maintained at all times upon an equality. As regards the Government officials, if the rupee had fallen it was their misfortune; if it had risen it would have been their benefit.

After some discussion, the President suggested that if Mr. Dick would drop the first part of his amendment, the meeting might adopt the second part, on the understanding that a meeting be held that day fortnight to discuss the question.

Mr. Dick adopted the suggestion, but a vote being challenged, a show of hands was taken, with the result that the second part of Mr. Dick's amendment was carried by 14 against 12 for the minutes.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME.

A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* thus describes the Russians at home:—

I found them a pleasant, hospitable, and social people, always ready to fraternise and help me, in every way in their power. I was told sometimes by Englishmen in the country that they were a very childish people; in the ease with which they are willing to be amused this may be so, and also, perhaps, in a certain disregard of conventional appearances. I remember once seeing a Russian general and a colonel—and be it noted that officers invariably wear uniform and swords—sitting on the ledge of a shop window in the principal street of one of the largest cities of the empire discussing some matter with great animation, and wholly unaware of any incongruity in their position and of my somewhat bewildered state. Imagine such a scene in Regent-street! My tutor, however, assured me it was nothing out of the ordinary, and laughed at my surprise. One certainly meets with little ways and usages common amongst the ordinary great middle class (if I may so call the class from which spring the immense majority of officers of the army, ordinary *chinovniks* or officials, students, lawyers, professors of the universities and schools, doctors, merchants, &c., the class, in fact, among which the ordinary Englishman finds himself cast in his attempt to live in a family and learn the language) which strike an Englishman as being "not nice," and form to a great extent the ground on which we occasionally vote them as simply barbarous. Small matters, to which it would be a pity to attach undue importance, arrest one's attention, such as frequently eating with their knives as we use a fork; no salt-spoons either in hotels or private houses, the aforesaid knife being employed to help oneself to salt, sometimes stretching half the length of a table to get at it instead of asking that it should be passed; similarly in the carving of a fowl, for instance, by a liberal use of the fingers; using the same knife and fork for various courses, and helping oneself to vegetables, &c., by sticking one's fork into the dish and extracting what is required; and many other little points similar in kind. One common practice should be mentioned; the men, and sometimes the ladies, carry about a little pocketcomb, which is used in the most unconcerned way, anywhere, in a train, at a railway station, or on entering a room, without any apology. The hair is often worn by the men without any parting, sometimes rather long, and brushed or combed back or straight up, which gives them rather a wild appearance. These are some of the peculiarities of manner and ways which however small, somewhat jar on an Englishman. In spite of the unique opportunity for skating, which their long winter gives them, it is rare to find any Russian who can skate well.

A point which excites the ridicule of an Englishman is the partiality of the men, though in no way related, for kissing each other effusively, even in the streets. It is, however, proverbially easier to find and to dwell upon faults rather than upon the many excellent and pleasant points which come under one's observation, and which one is only too apt to take as a matter of course, and so scarcely to notice. I was agreeably surprised to find good and comfortable hotels, not merely in the capital cities of the empire, but in many others. I was much impressed by the fact that the English papers I received often gave me details of occurrences which had taken place in Russia, but of which nothing was generally known in the country itself; such, for instance, as the banishment or dismissal of some officers of the army and of certain professors or students from universities, or the persecution of the Jews, or incidents connected with the marriage of a certain duke against the Tsar's orders, &c. I always found my Russian friends very keen to know the contents of my English papers, and on several occasions they wrote to inquire from persons at the places named if so and so were really true, and on each such occasion it was verified by the private replies received. This is not a little remarkable. Since my return to England I have regretted to find several Englishmen, who have been in Russia and are friendly disposed towards that country, inclined to show their friendship by abuse of our own, for the most part, admirably and impartially conducted newspapers, for publishing "all sorts of nonsense about Russia." This line is sure to be popular with many Russians, who are often childishly susceptible of the criticisms of a foreign press, and resent them with no less childish petulance in some of their own journals.

WOMEN IN EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

The classes in the Faculty of Arts at Edinburgh University were opened on Wednesday, 19th ult., for the winter session. The occasion was one of particular interest, for the reason that this year, for the first time, women are not only admitted to the classes, but admitted on precisely the same terms as men. It will not be possible for some time to say how many women students have enrolled, inasmuch as matriculation goes on for a couple of weeks yet. On Wednesday little over a dozen women had matriculated, but the attendance at the classes was much in excess of that number, and for a first day may be regarded as very gratifying. Most of them were the students who have been attending the classes of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women, and the directors of the Association in the course of the day attended at the University took the young women under their charge, showed them to the reading-room which has been provided for their use adjoining the library, accompanied them to a number of the classes, and generally introduced them to their new surroundings, and made things pleasant for them. A number of the women are well advanced with their studies, and they were pretty well distributed among the senior and the junior classes. In all the classes the front benches were by common consent reserved for their use. Some of them were a trifle unnerved at the amount of attention bestowed upon them, but as might have been anticipated, they had a most cordial welcome from the young men, who quite excelled themselves in the heartiness of their reception of the new comers. In a day or two, when the novelty of their presence has worn, the young ladies will no doubt be able to find in their new surroundings all the charm of University life. It must be admitted, however, that the circumstances under which a few of them turned up to attend the early classes on Wednesday morning were at first a trifle discouraging. The place was strange to them, and they did not readily find their way about. The quadrangle was crowded with young men, and they hid themselves—half a dozen maidens all forlorn—under the colonnade beside the matriculation office, with a coyness that was rather tantalising to the young men who wanted to have a good look at them. A few of them with more courage started out on their own account, sought the servitors, who piloted them to their respective class-room through the crowd of young men, who cast shy glances at them as they passed, and tried to look as if they were totally unaware of their presence. The young women were accommodated in the retiring rooms until the classes had assembled, and then they filed into their reserved benches amid sounds of cheers. So far as them were quite self-possessed in the midst of these friendly demonstrations; others, in the police court phrase, seemed to feel their position keenly. Professor Butcher (Greek), at his nine o'clock class had half-a-dozen women; Professor Chrystal (Mathematics), at his ten o'clock class eight or nine; and Professor Goodhart (Latin), at his ten o'clock class, seven. In most cases the Professor made the totally unnecessary suggestion that the ladies should be allowed to make their exit first, and Professor Goodhart, who bespoke for them the kind consideration of the young men, intimated that they were to be allowed the indulgence of entering the room after the rest of the class had got seated. Before eleven o'clock the directors of the Women's Association had arrived at the University, and heading about thirty of their students, they made a sort of state entry into Professor Tait's natural philosophy class, where they filled up the front bench and the great part of the second with an elegant display of millinery. The students, who had some difficulty in squeezing themselves into the remaining benches, cheered tumultuously. A jocular fellow started the chorus of "Clementine," and the class-room was ringing in a moment with cries of "Oh my darling." An opposite chorus started the refrain of "There is a tavern in the town," and both choruses were going merrily when Professor Tait entered the class-room, and taking in the situation, humorously intimated that if the students were going to raise such a dust he would be under the necessity of damping the floor. This turned the laugh in his favour, and the class at once proceeded to business. Professor Calderwood had about a dozen women at the class of moral philosophy which met at noon, and Professor Seth at the class of logic had a dozen and a half, who entered the class amid the Professor gave a biographical sketch of Spinoza, and with a row of young ladies in the front benches, the young man made exceedingly merry over the romantic episode in the early life of the philosopher. Professor Kirkpatrick's new lectureship on history was attended by about thirty women, and Professor Geikie's class of geology by about a score. At Professor Masson's class, which met at four o'clock, nearly fifty women put in an appearance. The class-room was crowded to excess. Half the women were not able to find sitting room, and some of them had to mount the platform. Eight or nine who came in together were received with great cheering, but a number were not able to get in at all, and had to stand about the corridors. Seeing the state of matters, the Professor when he entered announced that the lecture would be delivered in the natural history class-room, and there, after an exciting rush and a scramble across the quadrangle by the young men, the class was held.

Vanity Fair, which professes to know more about the Kaiser Wilhelm and his ways than any body else, has now discovered that the German Emperor's financial difficulties are increasing from day to day: in proof of which it mentions that his father and grandfather allowed officers of the German Army who were subalterns not more than £1 a month if they were without any private means; while the Emperor is trying to retrench by stopping the payment of this small sum. For the future no further grants will be made, though the present recipients will remain in possession of it until they receive their promotions as Captain. Of course the number of officers who receive this bounty is not large, and they are mostly the sons of men who have died on the field of battle, and whose families have for generations been in the Prussian service. In consequence, there has been some very unfavourable comment on this proceeding.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

ARTISTIC DRESS.

The new autumn fashions, though in some instances they are undeniably eccentric and occasionally very unbecoming, in individuals, are on the whole very artistic in conception. If it be the ideal of fashionable dress to clothe while embellishing, and to protect without disguising the graceful curves of the figure, the present modes are fairly satisfactory, and would be wholly so were it not for the exaggerated width of many of the sleeves of the gowns and mantles. With this exception, the lines of the form are faithfully followed, with the result that art and nature are for once working hand in hand. Softness of texture in the materials used is indispensable to success in these closely fitting dresses, and our English manufacturers well understand how to supply this requisite quality. For many years we have enjoyed the pleasant combination of warmth with lightness which was once considered impossible, and this season the fine texture of the cloths, serges, cheviots, and homespuns, is even more noticeable than it has been in previous years. Every variety of surface is supplied to the buying public, from the sheeny "faced cloth" to the rough "hopsack," the latter, equally with the former, consisting of pure, fine wool, and of admirable lightness. Those produced under the auspices of Mr. Egerton Burnett, at Wellington, the Somersetshire town which gave his titles to the Iron Duke, are conspicuously excellent in these particulars. The Royal serges now in such universal demand for dresses and coats are in every kind of texture, some of them so close and fine as to resemble the best cloth, while those with the broad rib are totally free from the weight and stiffness once inseparably associated with fabrics of this description. Those that have been specially woven with a view to hard wear by men and boys are peculiarly close and firm in texture, and are therefore admirably adapted to the purpose for which they are manufactured, especially as neither sunshine nor salt water has the slightest effect upon the colour, a fact that has created a continuous demand for these serges all over the world.

NEW MATERIALS.

The fancy materials are harmonious in colour and effective in design, the ground being usually in some well-conceived mixture of deep, rich tints, with flakes of bright colour scattered over it, while stripes of a paler tone give decision and character to the fabric. Some of them show lines of silky wool almost resembling fur, cast up on the surface by some process of the manufacture. On a brown ground these lines are effective in black. A dress of this with the black lines running perpendicularly would look remarkably well if made with a Russian blouse bordered with black fur and three small shoulder capes hemmed with a line of fur. Navy blue and black are another favourite combination of colour this season, and astrakhan is largely used in trimming gowns and coats of the former tint. In making up dresses in some of the Wellington woollens, such as those called "Czarina" "Ideal" and "Oakdene," the skirts are quite plain and untrimmed save for a band of ruche round the edge, while the bodice may be elaborated to any extent with pointed revers arranged tier upon tier, zouave, or plastron with frills falling over the shoulders and thus providing the abnormal width that is such a feature of the present fashion. The beautiful tones of heliotrope, amber, sea-blue, water-green, and mirror-grey to be found among the new patterns of these materials prove that in the matter of colour dyes the British manufacturer need now fear no comparison with foreign looms. A particularly good effect is made in silk of which the woof is black and the warp is white, producing a beautiful shade of pure, cold grey. A black overdress with white sleeves and revers of this would be a successful dress. In another of these Wellington silks a fine effect is obtained by a union of rose colour and porcelain blue.

VELVETS AND SILKS.

Shot velvets, silks, satins, and broche woollen fabrics are in great demand just now. Some of the velvets, in addition to being shot, are also crossed by lines of colour contrasting with the tint of the ground. A dark green velvet shot with pale green has a large check marked out in quarter-inch lines of brightest scarlet. Velvet tartans are much used as trimmings for gowns of black, brown, grey, or "mixture" grounds. Yoke and upper sleeves are often in the tartan, and when this is well chosen the effect is very good. Sometimes, it must be confessed, a tartan is extremely hideous, and when it is elected to make an entire dress of one of the ugly ones it is sufficient to disfigure the prettiest woman in England, whoever that lovely lady may be. That there are often sufficiently discriminating persons who deliberately choose such gowns is an undeniable fact. They should be commiserated not condemend. A specimen of a really good tartan is in a dark green, which shows into blue as on a peacock's breast, with distinct but fine lines of real scarlet, and the merest thread of gold crossing it in inner squares. Some of the Clan tartans are barbaric in their mingling of decisive tints. One or two of these might be named here but for fear of wounding the sensitive feelings of those to whom the pattern of their tartan is eloquent of some things far deeper and higher than any mere feeling of colour could ever be. Sir Walter Scott, in a note to one of his poems, relates how every Graham wounded in battle was always punctured by steel or perforated by lead through the green of his plaid. But the green is still in the Clan tartan and always will be unlucky as the colour is said to be to every one of the name.

FURS.

The most fashionable fur of the season is sable, the most costly of all. Fur is no longer applied in the great, heavy masses to which we became habituated for so many years. Flounchings of immense weight about the knees, which they sadly hampered, are no longer in fashion. The artistic is studied now in the application of furs as it never was before. It is used to hem the outlines of coat and collar, and when skilfully adapted in this manner justifies the axiom that rates the effect of many trimmings in inverse ratio to their quantity. The prevalence of Russian styles of costume renders it imperative that fur shall be plentifully used. It borders the Cossack jacket and the Moscow blouse, and forms the collar and cuffs as well. Mink tail is much used by those who cannot afford sable. Astrakhan is always a standing dish, so to speak. Nothing is heard this year about the revival of ermine as a fashionable fur. Wealthy women who see "everybody wearing sable must often wonder how it is managed by the owners of comparatively shallow purses, and must sometimes sigh for a new and very rare fur-bearing animal of the essential shade of brown. Sea otter and blue fox are always very costly, but fashion holds firmly to the exquisite brown of the Russian sable, deepening to black at the tips of the fine, close hairs of the comfortable little animal.

EVENING DRESS.

The artistic has even a wider scope and sway in evening dress. While one London firm is exalting and successfully introducing the fashions of 1830, another is "running" those of the Empire period. Messrs. Liberty claim that this revival can be traced to their own initiative, since they introduced dresses of this period in London and Paris some four years ago, when they were directly opposed to the prevailing modes, and secured for their Empire dresses many famous from some of the most distinguished familes of Europe. They are showing at their London house some evening dresses with the short waist that is the principal feature of the fashions of that period. The material is a silky crepe striped with lines of silk, the crinkles of the crepe varying it on either side. The waist is defined beneath the folds of crepe by means of a closely-fitting silk lining, so that on a graceful, girlish figure the outer folds fall into the shape. Empire walking dresses are also produced on somewhat similar lines. Among the new colours for gowns and mantles are some fine shades of pontifical purple, which in cloth and velvet combine beautifully with the sombre depth of tone of fashionable furs. A brilliant violet occasionally jars upon the eye, but for the most part the shade is sufficiently dark to be pleasing. There are also some very beautiful shades of blue so artistically blended with grey that their brightness is in no way harsh or crude, but on the contrary partake of that dreamy quality which is as the soul of colour. There is nothing emphatic about the new shades. They resemble a light touch on a musical instrument. The new shades of green are also soft and tender. A long mantle in one of these, just the tone of a young laurel leaf, has a triple cape, the edges hemmed with beaver. A narrow hem of the fur outlined the cloak itself. A beautiful mantle in garnet-coloured Louis velveteen is made with a deep pointed yoke of black Astrakhan, from which depends a very long, fringed ornament of jet at the back, while in front the two sides of the yoke are fastened by a handsome jet clasp of very large size. At the waist a similar buckle draws together the folds of velveteen which proceed from the pleats set in the yoke, after the fashion of the hour. Nearly all the new m